The Convention of the USA's Largest Union
By Roy Hudson—See P. 5

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

2 State Edition

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SOVIETS TAKE BRYANSK AREA BASE; NAZIS DRIVEN TOWARD MESSINA

To Try Profiteers, Mayor Promises

Mayor LaGuardia stated in his weekly Sunday afternoon broadcast over Station WNYC yesterday that 143 retail dealers, out of 205 who received summonses, were sentenced during the past week for selling above ceiling prices.

"We must get sufficient and good nourishment for the people, and thereby I will not stand for profiteering or violation of price ceilings," the Mayor warned retailers.

Another 213 summonses against dealers are pending, plus 534 warnings and 41 departmental summonses, calling on offending dealers to appear before the Markets Commissioner, said the Mayor.

Each dealer who is found to be selling above ceiling price is first warned, he explained, then brought before the Markets Commissioner for a second warning, and, on the third offense, is prosecuted criminally in the Magistrates' Courts.

CRITICIZES A AND P

The Mayor sharply criticized the A and P chain stores for their high prices on tomatoes during the week.

"If you don't cooperate, I'll come right over this station and tell the whole world," he said.

To consumers, he announced that tomatoes for canning should now sell for five cents a pound.

"Don't let them fool you—you fool them," the Mayor urged. "Let's agree now that we'll buy no tomatoes for canning and pay more than five cents a pound. Tomatoes will be coming in plentifully next week, and they'll have to sell them, you know. They can't can them themselves, and if they do that, then we'll pick them up in our Sanitation Department trucks and we'll dump them."

The Mayor repeated his policy that meat should be allocated to various regions in accordance with population, and identified all the way from the slaughterhouse to the butcher in order to make a balck market in meat impossible.

PRAISES PRESIDENT

He praised President Roosevelt as "the one man in Washington who understands the necessity of the allocation of meat." As soon as Roosevelt returns from the Quebec Conference with Prime Minister Churchill, LaGuardia said, "I sincerely hope . . . we can get the President just to tell the Department of Agriculture and OPA that we'll soon get this allocation of meat."

The Mayor appealed to all tenants who are threatened with rent raises or who receive lease terminations to tell him about it at once.

"Please inform the Mayor's Committee on Rent, Department of Housing and Buildings, or, if you can't remember that address, just write me a letter giving me the facts," the Mayor urged. "I want to keep all the records up to Sept. 1st, when I've arranged for another conference with the OPA in Washington on the subject of rents."

The Mayor closed his broadcast with an appeal to parents of children under the age of 16, who have been holding jobs during the summer, to send them back to school in September. Parents, he urged, should "keep that child in school up to the very last day of the year that the law requires.

Teachers Urge Broad Harlem Youth Program

A far-reaching program of education and recreation for Harlem's children and youth, to be put into effect with the opening of the public schools in September, was urged yesterday by the New York Teachers Union, in a letter to Schools Superintendent John E Wade.

A conference of Harlem leaders and teachers should be called at once to prepare the program, which would involve no great immediate expenditures, urged the letter, which was signed by Charles J. Hendley. Teachers Union President.

"The recent disturbance in the Harlem area," it stated, "has made us deeply conscious of the fact that the schools in that area must assume greater responsibilities and activities. The schools must engage in new and extraordinary activities so that the full energies of our Harlem children can be led into constructive channels. Our Harlem children are thrice discriminated against—as Negroes, as children forced into a ghetto, as children of parents to whom equality is denied.

"We feel that our schools are among the best centers for planning new sources of interest for the adolescent boys and girls."

Proposals of the Teachers Union, as presented in the letter to the Superintendent of Schools, are as follows:

1. "That you call a conference of Harlem leaders and teachers to discuss the situation.

2. "That P. S. 113, 120, 136, 194, 139, 68 and Wadleigh High School gymnasiums be made available Friday and Saturday evenings for pro-

(Continued on Page 4)

Stars and Stripes Sicily Edition

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 15 (UP).—The Army newspaper **Stars and Stripes** today started publishing its Sicilian edition from Palermo with editors and reporters brought over from the North African headquarters of the paper.

The Sicilian edition, a one-sheet two-page newspaper, is being published twice weekly. The main edition continues to be published daily in North Africa.

The Sicilian staffs include Capt. Robert Neville, Tech. Sgt. Hilary Lyons, Sgt. Stanley Meltzoff, and Lieut. Burchard, all of New York City; Sgt. Jack Fosie, San Francisco, Calif.; Staff Sgt. Ralph Martin, New York City; Cpl. Clarence Bonnell, Corning, N. Y., and Cpl. Al Kohn, Miami Beach, Fla.

Mess Sergeant's Food Wins Him an Army Honor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UP).—The Army mess sergeant, traditionally the rank and file soldier's pet gripe, has gained his reward.

The War Department, anxious to give food recognition as a vital resource of war, took time out from awarding honors to battle heroes long enough to go behind the lines and give the Legion of Merit to a hero of the army kitchen.

The award, for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service," went to Staff Sgt. Edward M. Dzuba, 1225 Second Ave., Schenectady, N. Y., of the 305th Medical Battalion.

"Sergeant Dzuba," the citation said, "has originated many unusual and appetizing recipes for the utilization of left-over scraps. This ingenuity has greatly reduced food losses from waste and spoilage. His messes have been outstanding as to economy, appearance and cookery."

Stars Over Harlem

Thousands of Harlem's men have gone into the armed forces. The service flag above is one of many throughout the great Negro community. But while Harlem's men fight fascism, the community is forced to live in unhealthy, unsanitary tenements, paying outrageous rents. —Daily Worker Photo

High Harlem Rents Halve Low Incomes

By Beth McHenry

(Second of Three Articles)

Mrs. Carmelita Simmons, whose apartment at 114 E. 134th St. costs $40 a month, said what you would think if you had to pay that much for a place like this in any other part of town. Can you imagine $40 for this, she said. That's a way over a third of what the whole seven of us gets to live on, she said.

Mrs. Simmons has done a magnificent job of keeping six little children alive under the most difficult living circumstances in the world. Not that her youngsters are well. The oldest girl, Rosalie, needs an eye operation. The other kids have varying conditions, almost all of them due to vitamin deficiencies. But as she says, it's a wonder they're all alive even, living in a place like that—damp, dark and infested with insects whose home has been in the walls for years and years.

We talked to Mr. Daniel W. Philips, secretary of the Consolidated Tenants League of Harlem. He's the kind of man who's hard to reach for he's out preventing evictions, investigating complaints, doing his

(Continued on Page 6)

First Lady Pleads For Racial Unity

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in a stirring unity appeal to New York's citizens yesterday, called for an end to all discrimination because of color or creed, and for greater opportunities for the city's children.

Mrs. Roosevelt

The First Lady spoke over Stations WEAF and WNYC at 1:45 P. M., in the first of a series of broadcasts to be sponsored daily by Mayor LaGuardia for the next two weeks around the slogan, "Unity at Home—Victory Abroad."

Pointing out that New York City faces "grave responsibilities" as an example to the entire nation, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "We of all people should not say that the people of one race or of one color are better than any others. Our concern is that every race and every color and every human being shall have an equal opportunity to develop. . . . We will have bad people among us, but they will not be all white, all black, all gentile or all Jew. There will be fewer bad people if justice,

(Continued on Page 4)

Chinese Repulse Tokio Attack

CHUNGKING, Aug. 15 (UP).—Chinese troops have thrown back two Japanese attacks in the Hangchow area of Chekiang Province, a communique reported today.

Enemy troops, striking northward from the former provincial capital were turned back with losses, as were other Japanese units engaged by the Chinese near Chowchuan, north of Hangchow.

Allied Pilots Blast Fleeing Germans

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 15 (UP).—Thousands of Germans were reported bottled up in northeast Sicily tonight as Americans driving to within 27 miles of Messina brought the last enemy escape road under artillery fire and a big air and sea battle blazed across the Axis evacuation strait to Italy.

Forced to abandon the highways, the Germans were reported throwing aside their heavy equipment and hiking cross-country in a desperate effort to join the mass flight from Messina which Allied fliers harassed all the way into the Calabrian hills of Italy. But thousands were believed hopelessly caught in the mountain wilderness where they would be killed or rounded up piecemeal as the Allies advanced.

In a final attempt to cover the evacuation from Messina, the Germans have hauled heavy artillery down to the southern tip of the Italian mainland within range of some Sicilian embarkation beaches, front reports said.

(The Algiers radio reported Allied forces were within 18 and a half miles of Messina.)

GAIN 14 MILES

Gaining 14 miles in 24 hours, the Americans captured Patti and Oliveri on the north coast and were continuing to advance with the support of U. S. cruisers and destroyers which shelled the enemy's retreating rear guard.

At Oliveri the Americans were 27 miles from Messina and only five miles from the coastal terminal of the enemy's last road from the interior which they thus had in artillery range. The British Eighth Army had already cut the east coast escape road from Randazzo by capturing Fiumefreddo, 20 miles north of Catania, and Piedmonte, three miles northwest of Fiumefreddo.

Only isolated nests of enemy troops facing certain death or capture remained in the Sicilian interior. The rest were streaming into the Messina bottleneck and fighting for standing room on evacuation boats.

Steaming into the strait in the face of shell-fire from shore batteries on both sides, Allied heavy fleet units including cruisers joined in the battle against the enemy's hodge-podge evacuation fleet. Above, wave after wave of Allied light and medium bombers and fighter-bombers flew through a heavy anti-aircraft cone to bomb and strafe every truck on the beaches and every small boat trying to run the strait.

Milan Crowds Shout Peace As RAF Bombs

BERN, Monday, Aug. 16 (UP).—Reports from the Swiss-Italian frontier early today said Milan was attacked again by waves of heavy bombers shortly before last midnight in what border observers said seemed to be the heaviest raid there to date.

An air raid alarm sounded at 11:35 last night at Milan and Como, 23 miles north of Milan, near the Swiss border.

The first bombs were dropped at about 11:50.

In successive waves, the planes went over and showered their bombs on the city, still shuddering under the impact of a devastating raid Saturday night which, dispatches said, had paralyzed railroad and street car transport and the telegraph and telephone services.

(By United Press)

The Italian Stefani News Agency announced Sunday night that the Mayor of Milan, Senator Gallarti Scotti, has resigned.

The announcement was recorded by government monitors in New York.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UP). — Two powerful fleets of British Lancaster bombers blasted Italian war factories in bomb-battered Milan Saturday night, sweeping over the city on a 22-minute saturation attack as crowds were reported surging through the streets shouting for peace.

In a companion raid, swift Mosquito bombers attacked Berlin for the second time in three nights.

Only one bomber was lost from the RAF night operations in which Fighter Command planes also ranged over Western Europe. They destroyed two enemy planes, sank an E-boat near the Channel Islands and hammered airfields and railways in France and Belgium.

A Monument to Nazi Conquest--Orel Mound Hides 300 Dead

By M. S. Handler

United Press Staff Correspondent

OREL, via Moscow, Aug. 15 (UP).—I stood today in a graveyard behind the Central Prison of Orel and I saw another monument to German conquest. In a trench about 40 yards long lay some 300 bodies, men and women, legs and arms and heads intertwined grotesquely as they had been thrown together after the Nazi secret police had shot them.

Some of us, American correspondents, had seen the bodies of entire families killed in their own homes by the Gestapo at Rzhev. But we were not prepared for what the Germans had done here.

We drove in trucks to the graveyard of the Central Prison. The Germans with their Teutonic sense of humor had built a neat birch fence about it, and a big birchwood Greek Orthodox Cross. From the gate we saw a long mound in front of which were men in white surgical gowns with red rubber gloves.

As we approached the center of the field we saw what looked like burlap bags sprawled on the slope of the mound. They were bodies which had been taken from one half of a trench about 80 yards long. This trench is one of nine in the graveyard. There are others such trenches outside a brick factory and at a spot three miles outside of town. New trenches are being discovered each day.

Bodies covered with Red Army uniforms lay on tables where the surgeons were examining them. Each body had a big cavity in the forhead, the temples or the base of the skull.

Surgeons said that many of the soldiers who had been killed were exhausted, due to starvation, when they were shot.

The Russians found that most of the prison buildings had been used to confine political prisoners. Executions by shooting took place at 10 A. M. Tuesdays and Fridays when 30 prisoners were killed at a time. There was one executioner per prisoner.

The prisoners were taken into the prison yard in single file, each followed by a German secret police agent. On reaching the wall, a gendarme leading the procession would step aside. The Gestapo men would push the prisoners against the wall and shoot them. Women were made to lie on the ground and were shot through the base of the skull. Prisoners whose cells overlooked the yard could see the executions. Others could hear the shots.

Piotr Kovalenko, research student at the Orel Pedagogical Institute, told me that the Germans had taken many Russians to Germany. He said he had seen Germans tearing children from the arms of their mothers at the railroad station when the mothers tried to take the children with them.

Professor Dmitri Nicolaivitch Vorpayeve, professor of Moscow's First Medical Institute, who is carrying out the excavation work here under the direction of Prof. Nicolai Burdenko, Surgeon-General of the Red Army, estimated that about 5,000 bodies will be unearthed before the work is completed.

One of the bodies discovered so

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Churchill Back In Quebec After Visit With FDR

QUEBEC CITY, Aug. 15 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill returned to this war conference city today after a 3-day visit with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., where they were believed to have discussed generally the military and political problems they will take up with their chiefs of staff here later.

Churchill's return led to the immediate assumption that Mr. Roosevelt soon will join him at the historic citadel overlooking the St. Lawrence River. In Washington, the White House announced Mr. Roosevelt will come to Quebec this week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UP).—The White House disclosed tonight that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt conferred for three days last week at the President's Hyde Park, N. Y., home and that Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill would resume their Sixth War Council with their respective Chiefs of Staff at Quebec this week.

The brief White House Announcement said:

"The Prime Minister of Great Britain, with his daughter, has been visiting the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park for three days and has now returned to Quebec.

"The President is returning to Washington but he will join the Quebec Conference this week."

Churchill arrived at Wolfe's Cove, a dreary railroad siding below the Citadel which has been used in the past to receive distinguished visitors, including the royal visitors of 1939. Historically, it is distinguished because it was here Wolfe slipped under the ramparts of the Citadel to surprise Montcalm in 1759. The battle terminated French control in Canada and altered new world history.

On his private car's rear platform Churchill posed for reporters in his usual manner—the titled big cigar and the "V" for Victory sign. He and Mrs. Churchill were applauded.

Mrs. Churchill's tardiness was caused by a misunderstanding of the place where the train would arrive, and as result she visited two other stations first.

Some indications of the results of Churchill's previous talks with the war cabinet here and with Mr. Roosevelt in the states already are apparent.

Canadian Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell announced that married men of 27 to 30 years will be called to military training as well as youths reaching the age of 18 this year. This was taken to indicate an acceleration to the war effort.

From Washington a statement issued jointly by Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill, shows a net increase of available shipping of three million tons this year alone, while July proved the most successful month in the fight against the U-boat.

Heavy Damage at Wiener Neustadt

CAIRO, Aug. 15 (UP).—Allied communiques said today on the basis of new reports that American Liberator bombers raiding a German aircraft assembly and repair factory at Wiener Neustadt, Austria, Friday, inflicted "the heaviest damage," and caused great fires and explosions.

"Many" hits were scored on air frame plants and hangars and bombs burst among aircraft parked on the ground in the vicinity of the plants. The west assembly plants were hit and building in the area were "well covered with bursts," A United States communique said.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UP). — Karachev, anchor of the great German fortification system 25 miles east of Bryansk, fell today to Soviet storm troops who ripped through the German defenses and drove the enemy through the streets at bayonet point between rows of flaming buildings.

Threatened with disaster, the Germans had thrown reinforcements into their lines at Karachev, at Kharkov, and on the Spas Demensk front at the northern end of the Red Army's triple threat summer offensive line.

But a Soviet special communique, recorded from the Moscow radio, which reported the capture of Karachev said that the Red Army had made new gains on all three fronts.

General gains of 3¾ miles were made on the Bryansk front, the special communique said, and more than 70 towns and villages were captured.

The communique revealed the close connection of the Spas Demensk and Bryansk offensives, for towns mentioned as captured were between these fronts, in the area along the vitally important Vyazma-Bryansk railroad.

BRYANSK FRONT

Moscow dispatches had revealed that the Spas Demensk offensive threatened to crumple up the left flank of the Germans defending Bryansk.

The special communique reported the capture of Lovat, 40 miles northeast of Bryansk and 68 miles southeast of Spas Demensk; Zikeyfvo, also 48 miles northeast of Bryansk and 60 miles southeast of Spas Demensk; Khvastovichi, 35 miles northeast of Bryansk, and the key railroad town of Pesochnia, 25 miles southeast of Spas Demensk and 60 miles north of Bryansk on the main Vyazma railroad.

On the Kharkov front, the special communique said, German counterattacks were repelled and the Red Army, continuing their drive, advanced to capture several towns and villages.

Further progress and improvement of positions were reported on the Spas Demensk front.

Moscow dispatches said that the Red Army drives had been slowed down but not stopped in all three main battle areas along the 350-mile offensive line by counterattacks

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Americans Smash Borneo Refinery

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 16, Monday (UP).—The huge Japanese-occupied oil refineries at Balikpapan, Borneo, important fuel center for the enemy war machine in the Pacific, today were believed to have been knocked out for months after a raid by U.S. Liberator bombers which set tremendous fires over a five-mile area.

Covering more than 2,500 miles for a new Pacific long-distance bombing record Friday night, the Liberators surprised the Japanese by striking at the height of a violent thunderstorm in which at times it was impossible to distinguish between the flashes of bomb explosions and the lighting. All the American planes returned safely.

Balikpapan was one of the three biggest oil refinery centers in the world before the start of the war, ranking next to Aruba, in the Dutch West Indies, and Bayonne, N. J. Its installations included 250 oil storage tanks, each with a 100,000-ton capacity.

Swooping down despite an intense anti-aircraft barrage and unopposed by night fighters, the bombers blasted at least seven large refineries, burning oil spreading and engulfing two large refinery groups. The crew of the last bomber formation reported the largest conflagrations were on the north and south ends of Balikpapan, with two smaller fires in between, suggesting that the harbor was ablaze with burning oil.

Coming: The Real Story of Bullitt

"The Amazing Facts about William C. Bullitt, candidate for Mayor, will appear in a special series of five articles, starting in **The Worker**, Sept. 5.

Ehrenburg Writes:

Nazi Official Utters Fateful Word 'Fall'

By Ilya Ehrenburg

(Published in Red Star)
(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 15.—The criminal world has representatives of different genres. The Germans are good burglars but rather mediocre swindlers. Their lies lack refinement. Everything is given as "kolossal"; their lying reminds one of their "Tigers."

Only recently, fleeing from Orel, they screamed: "The evacuation of Orel is a German victory." Today, referring to the Soviet offensive in the Kharkov direction, they say: "The fighting in the Belgorod area proceeds with varying success."

Well, we can wish the Germans score more of such "victories" like their flight from Orel. We gladly wish them the "varying success" which keeps them on the run at a speed of 5 to 10 miles a day.

However, the dull-witted Germans apparently are not satisfied with the reports of the German command. We do not want any more such victories, they plead. The Germans were firmly confident that they were fighting to win "Lebensraum." To them the war was a colossal expedition in quest of colonies, and they accurately pinned flags on the map of the world.

NO FLAG-PINNING

Now the Germans no longer go in for flag-pinning. They have ceased to scan the map of the world. Instead they are eagerly scanning the map of Germany in search of some little village in which to hide from four-ton explosive bombs.

Four years ago Goering boasted that not a single bomb would fall on German cities. Two years ago the **National Zeitung** threatened "if the Bolsheviks dare to resist we will reduce Moscow to a heap of debris."

Today the **National Zeitung** has changed beyond recognition. Its printshops destroyed, it has been obliged to substitute the Gothic by Latin script.

Mussolini's resignation is merely a prelude. Signor Badoglio, who for poisoning the Abyssinians with mustard gas received the title of "Duke of Addis Ababa," vows that he will serve Hitler as well as the Duce. But who takes such a Badoglio seriously? The Italians are manifesting a far greater fighting spirit in the streets of Milan than on the Sicilian battlefields.

The time is coming to settle accounts. They wanted to conquer the world. They converted Europe into a desert, and they realize that they are now alone.

HEADING FOR A FALL

Lieutenant General Ditmar feels that the "colossal" lies of the German communiques no longer have a soothing effect on the Germans. He is trying to be frank. Here is a quotation from his review of August 10: "Our situation today is such that the rise to the crest of the wave during the first years of the war has been succeeded by a fall. . . . It is all a matter of holding out."

He uttered the correct word. This is the first time this word has been loudly uttered in Germany, and by an official representative of the Reich. This word is "fall."

The heroism of the Red Army, its victories at Orel and Belgorod, the offensive in the Kharkov direction which sweeps all obstacles aside have done it—the Germans have begun to speak of their fall. They will yet have to utter two more words—the fall of Germany.

In vain does Ditmar plead with the Germans to "hold out." The Germans marched to war to grab and retain their booty. They do not understand why they must "hold out." They lack the lofty feelings which enable a people to survive all trials.

Oberleutnant Kurt Mueller, commander of the Second Cyclist Squadron, who surrendered at Belgorod, stated: "My soldiers say that a horrible end is better than endless horror."

Our operations in the Kharkov area show that we are stronger than the Germans. We are winning not only because of numerical strength, but because of our skill.

Hitler still keeps three quarters of his divisions on our front. But 1943 is not 1941; the German season is over for good. Two years of trials have tempered our army. We see now that the Germans can be beaten. They can be beaten and finished.

We are forging the iron while it is hot. Our friends, the British and Americans, have a good proverb; make hay while the sun shines. The sun is shining today, and it is time to make hay. It is time to finish the Germans.

Nazi Blitzer Blitzed

This heavy Nazi gun was stopped cold on its full tracks by U. S. artillerymen in Sicily. The huge weapon was put out of commission by Yanks who made a surprise amphibious landing behind the Axis lines near Cape d'Orlando.

Danish Workers Clash With Nazi Soldiers

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 15 (ICN).—According to **Ny Dag**, acts of sabotage are steadily increasing in the Danish factories working for Germany. These acts are meeting with the growing sympathy of the population, and all the attempts of the Germans to blacken such actions in the eyes of the population have suffered a fiasco. The Danes do not even attempt to conceal their true feelings.

The growing nervousness of the occupationists is impelling them to resort to stupid measures which only aggravate the hostility of the Danes toward the Nazi authorities and result in clashes between Danish workers and Nazis throughout the country.

With the approach of darkness Danish Quislings and German soldiers are beaten up on the streets. The square in front of the city hall, and Vesterbro Arcade in Copenhaben have been the scenes of serious clashes between patriots and Quislings.

In Odense the Danes clashed with Germans in the "Ambassador" restaurant, with the result that 10 persons had to be sent to the hospital.

The illegal press has a wide circulation in the country. In the middle of July censorship of letters was introduced in Denmark. The main reason for this was the mailing of illegal papers, which aroused the fury of the Germans. These papers were posted in every conceivable way, the names of German Nazi firms being given as the senders in most cases.

Danish humor is often expressed in printed matter. Thus, for instance, a big package of letters containing illegal papers was mailed by "Ufa—Copenhagen Branch" with an invitation to see the latest film produced by Ufa—"Jumping the Rails at Breakneck Speed"—which hints at the position of the Germans at Stalingrad and Tunis.

FDR Marks 2nd Anniversary Of Atlantic Charter Pact

Comemorating the dual anniversary of the Atlantic Charter and the Social Security Act of 1935, President Roosevelt emphasized on Friday that **"today we stand on upon the threshold of major developments in this war."**

The Atlantic Charter was signed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in their first war meeting off the shores of Newfoundland on Aug. 14, 1941.

In his statement, the President emphasized that all the United Nations have subscribed to the Charter, and called attention to two of its mains provisions: the **"right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live"** and **"world wide collaboration with the object of security for all."**

In the latter connection, Mr. Roosevelt hailed the Wagner Social Security Act of 1935, the foundation of existing federal social security legislation, and urged its extension to larger numbers of Americans.

The memorial statement linking the two anniversaries, follows in full:

"Today, on the second anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter, I would cite particularly two of its purposes and principles on which we base our hopes for a better future for the world.'

"First—Respect for the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live. When the Atlantic Charter was first signed, there were those who said that this was impossible of achievement. And yet, today, as the forces of liberation march on, the right of self-determination is becoming once more a living reality.

"Second — World-wide collaboration with the object of security, for all; of improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security.

"It happens that today is also the anniversary of the day, in 1935, when our own American Social Security Act became law.

"That humanitarian law made a real beginning toward the abolition of want in this country. More than 60 million workers with their own contributions are building security for their old age and for their families in case of death. Several million are already enjoying benefits.

"However, in all fairness, and in all equity, we should extend these benefits to farmers, farm laborers, small businessmen, and others working for themselves or in occupations specifically excluded by law. We should extend social security to provide protection against the serious economic hazard of ill health.

"We are now fighting a great war. We fight on the side of the United Nations, each and every one of whom subscribed to the purposes and principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"Today, we stand upon the threshold of major developments in this war. We are determined that we shall gain total victory over our enemies, and we recognize the fact that our enemies are not only Germany, Italy and Japan: they are all the forces of oppression, intolerance, insecurity and injustice which have impeded the forward march of civilization."

Peasants Aid Norse Patriots

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 15 (ICN).—One of the latest issues of the illegal organ of the Norwegian trade unions received here writes editorially that the secret tradings of the Norwegian peasants are an important contribution to the struggle of the Norwegian patriots against the occupationists and Quisling, and that they cannot be compared to speculation.

The Norwegian peasants to a considerable extent help other groups of the population in the difficult food situation, writes the paper. Many peasants, for instance, are looking after city children.

The peasants widely sabotage the requisition measures of the authorities, and despite the great risk entailed sell food directly to the population at prices slightly higher than the officially fixed rates.

Between the Lines

Quotations from Churchill

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Looking back over some of Mr. Churchill's magnificent speeches, we were struck by one passage in his May 21 address, worth quoting these days: **". . . there is one danger that will go along with us until the end. That danger is the undue prolongation of the war . . . it is in the dragging out of the war at enormous expense until the democracies are tired or bored or split that the main hopes of Germany and Japan must now reside."**

* * *

Discussing Allied political policy, Dorothy Thompson sums up in a few words on Aug. 13 some of the things that have been bothering her ever since she wrote **'Listen Hans!** The "Free Germany" committee's manifesto, she says "is a specific offer of a specific kind of peace to a specific kind of government. And if we don't like it, we have only one choice: to conquer Germany before Russia has accomplished her aims. If we do like it, the only thing for us to do is to make the same offer, and do so immediately. A policy of doing neither is going to get us into a dreadful jam."

* * *

The name of Bruno Buozzi comes into the news, an Italian labor leader who is openly collaborating with the Badoglio government. Buozzi is a right-wing Socialist, one of those compromising elements who failed the Italian workers in the revolutionary crisis of 1920. . . . In 1927, the Confederation of Labor split into three groups. One clique of top leaders, led by D'Aragona went over to the fascists. Middle-of-the-roaders like Buozzi pronounced the struggle against fascism impossible within Italy, and left for Paris with some 300,000 lira. The "left-wing" remained to carry on the difficult underground work until 1934, when the trade union elements within Italy went into the fascist syndicates. Which explains in part the remarkable resurgence of Italian workers today. In 1937 Buozzi joined with the leading Italian Socialist, Pietro Nenni, in a united front with the Italian Communists and other elements. But when France entered the war, he welched and broke the pact and collaborated with Daladier. The Nazis shipped him to Italy in 1941, where he was imprisoned but always treated with some regard. While Pietro Nenni leads the Italian Socialist Party in alliance with the rest of the National Front—Nenni was just released from jail—Buozzi returns to the old line that proved so fatal to Italian labor 20 years ago.

* * *

The Yugoslav government-in-exile goes from one crisis to another. The "Greater Serb" elements, backing Mikhailovitch, are holding on desperately. One of our more light-minded friends suggests an explanation for the recurrent crises. He says there's probably a provision that once you are a minister, you get a pension for life. The more ministers, the more pensions, the more changes in government.

* * *

Rumblings of a real upheaval come from Bulgaria where the King invited opposition deputies this week to form a government of national union. They were reported turning him down. . . . Election of CCF and Communist figures in Canadian voting highlights a big left-ward trend in that country. . . . The Argentine ambassador in Washington, Felipe Espil, we are told, is having trouble with the Ramirez government . . . wouldn't be surprising to see some changes, now that Norman Armour, our ambassador, is here from Buenos Aires. . . . Don Pedro Albizu Campos has again confirmed Juan Antonio Corretjer as the secretary-general of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party. The party's convention has approved the choice. Albizu is still ill in a New York hospital, following his recent release from Atlanta. . . .

Soviet Partisans Derail 20 Trains

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (ICN)—In the course of ten days several partisan detachments in the Volhynia region derailed 20 enemy army trains, smashing 19 locomotives and 195 cars, flatcars and gasoline tanks. On a number of sectors the Hitlerites were compelled to interrupt communications. In one of the districts, the partisans burned a big enemy gasoline dump.

Soviet Guerrillas Derail Nazi Train

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (ICN). — In the Brest-Litovsk region derailed 16 German troop and supply trains. Sixteen locomotives, 68 flatcars and 59 cars were smashed, and more than 600 Hitlerites were killed and wounded in the accidents.

On July 27, the guerrillas in the Baranovichi region blew up an enemy train with tanks, self-propelled guns and AA guns, disrupting communications for several days.

Over 250,000 in Citizen's Army Creating New City Out of Stalingrad Ruins

By Janet Weaver

(Second in a series of articles)

STALINGRAD, Aug. 15 (ICN).—During the three days that I have traveled throughout Stalingrad I can say that in six districts occupied by the Germans stretching south for 25 miles from the tractor plant to the Voroshilov district, I have seen only one building that was not damaged.

For the reader far away from Stalingrad, this tragic heap of ruins will seem more appalling if we recall a few pre-war figures about the city. Before the war Stalingrad had 124 schools with 67,000 pupils; 40 of them were modern four-story high school buildings.

The city had 16 hospitals and maternity homes with 5,350 beds; 154 kindergartens; 50 nurseries with 5,000 beds; 12 movie houses and three theatres; libraries and numerous other municipal buildings.

Furthermore, a partial idea of the industrial destruction can be seen from a verified report that in the district of the tractor plant alone 382 factory and public buildings were destroyed, as well as 13 schools and all the medical and cultural institutions. In the Voroshilov district every one of the 16 bridges and viaducts were blown up by the Germans.

Bullet-riddled street cars stand on twisted tracks, just where they stopped when the mass bombings began last August 23. There is no electric power, and in most cases the Germans took away the cables. The water supply system was completely wrecked, and the Germans used the main reservoir on top of Mamayev Kurgan as strongholds during the fighting. In a word, by the time the battle ended in February there was nothing left of Stalingrad but scarred ground piled high with debris and the few people who were determined that their city would live again.

I met one of these people, Alexander Lebedev, a member of the executive committee of the City Council and the man directly in charge of the reconstruction work, who told me why and how Stalingrad was being rebuilt.

To some it may be clear why during such a war as is being fought now the Soviet people should concern themselves with reconstruction of the ruined city. It would be much easier to wait until the war is over. And it is true that at present it is not easy to spare the metal or even the brick for such work, not to mention the labor force it requires.

Yet Stalingrad is being rebuilt, and for solid reasons. And in this general construction leading Soviet architects are engaged in drafting comprehensive plans, especially for the immediate reconstruction of the central districts.

Stalingrad is being restored now because it is a historic center and the strategic center of the Volga, a vital military artery. In addition to Stalingrad's role in the Civil War and in the period of the First Five Year Plan, it has played a great role during this war not only in the batle for the city but in supplying the Stalingrad front and other fronts with war materials.

Stalingrad still is the center of a wide communications system and has its underground canalizations, and for these reasons too it is better to build a new city where the old one stood. At the same time the reconstruction of Stalingrad symbolizes the love of the Soviet people for their heroic city which, as we learned, is already in its modest way directly helping the front in various ways.

"First things come first," Lebedev said as he began to describe just what has already been done in the city during the past few months. "And that was food and water and and the fight against epidemics. Fortunately it was winter and the dead bodies of the German troops were frozen. We had time to clean up the streets before the thaw set in. The bakeries were opened almost immediately, and at present there is a sufficient number of them to supply our population which has grown to over a quarter of a million.

"We rigged up a temporary water supply system, although it does not cover the entire city. Our main system still depends on the electric power plant which we have not restored as yet."

Along with the restoration of the bakeries went the opening of dining rooms, followed by hospitals, kindergartens and schools. To date 70 public dining rooms serve a total of 85,000 people; this does not include the dining rooms which serve 13,000 children separately.

Today These Are Ruins

What Stalingrad looked like. This is the "Square of the Fallen Heroes." Today the buildings are gone, so are the streets and parks. New plans are being made, and over a quarter of a million Soviet citizens are struggling to rebuild the city.

"Hospitals" with 1,350 beds have been set up in rather primitive conditions; nine nurseries for small children have been opened and 26 schools restored to accomodate 10,000 pupils. Most of the schools and hospitals are temporarily housed in the basements or first floors of bombed buildings.

Lebedev furthermore told me that among those projects which are expected to be completed on various dates between now and Jan. 1 are a permanent water system for the entire city, eight schools, a theatre, a building for the City Council, a hotel, a postal and telegraph building, a telephone exchange, a hospital and 100,000 square meters of floor space for residences. Without discussing the question of the restoration of the big plants it can be said that 22 of the city's industrial artels are already functioning.

For the above-mentioned projects and others, the government has already allocated 102 million rubles. In addition the government has allocated 20 million rubles to be loaned on a five year basis in sums up to 10,000 rubles to individuals desiring to build private homes. The builders of private homes will also be supplied with all the necessary building materials.

The road to reconstruction so far has been strewn with innumerable obstacles and are overcome only by selfless labor. For instance, an idea of the difficulties faced by the first workers to arrive in the city in April was given by Dybov Morodovkina, member of the party committee of the central district.

"People came and there was no place to put them," she said. "There were no dishes, no tables, beds or chairs. And we didn't even have nails to build with. Furthermore there was no hot food and there wasn't always bread. Everything had to be brought from other regions."

At first the workers lived in German dugouts, and after a few "treasure hunts," they managed to collect a considerable supply of trophy spoons and mess tins which they used instead of dishes. Little by little they collected burned iron beds that held together, which even with their "Mattresses" of sheet iron were better than the bare ground. Then they cleared out the basements in the bombed buildings and made them liveable. The same was done in rooms of damaged buildings that could be repaired, including those of the department store

"At present the conditions in the dormitories are still far from good," Mordovkina continued, "but we already have a number of beds and have succeeded only because we have been helpd by poeple from every corner of the country, including even Leningrad, who sent us food, clothing, household goods and materials."

Both Morodovkina and Lebedev emphasized that American supplies, particularly food and medical supplies, during the early days played a very helping role. Additional quantities of food and clothing recently arrived, some of which I saw myself. I also saw big rolls of American copper cable which were being strung up on poles for the restoration of the electric power system; and American trucks are often seen on the streets along with wagons drawn by horses, oxen and camels, for the collective formers of the Stalingrad region have come in to help with the reconstruction.

I was told that the people are always informed as to wether the American supplies come from organizations and individuals or from lend-lease, and word always gets around when a shipment arrives from America. Once, for example, the whole city knew two days in advance that the school children were to receive American shoes.

According to Lebedev these supplies are given first to the families of men in the Red Army, and the local Soviets often receive letters from the men at the front, who write: "We can fight better knowing that our families are taken care of and knowing that they are receiving help from America." With the added heating, shelter and food difficulties that the winter conditions will bring, increased American supplies now will be greatly appreciated, the local people informed me.

On visiting the dormitories and construction sites, I saw for myself under what difficult conditions the people live and work. I have talked to dozens of girls who gave up comfortable homes in the rear to come to Stalingrad. I have not found a single one who was sorry for the step she took, although we have seen plenty of blistered hands.

I was at one project where a few days before a group of young people had started socialist competition in honor of the advance of the Red Army at Orel. Aino Platajs, a pretty Esthonian girl, had pledged to set a record laying bricks, although she had never done such work before coming to Stalingrad. On this particular day she had surpassed everyone on the project and had laid 6,200 bricks.

But in the local paper of the same day she read that a young skilled bricklayer at the tractor plant had pledged to lay 12,000 bricks in one shift. "If he can do it, I can too," she said defiantly, and went back to work with greater enthusiasm.

The native Stalingraders themselves, the majority of them women, are setting the pace that inspires the newcomers. For example, Alexandra Chirkasova, administrative assistant in a kindergarten and recipient of the Stalingrad medal, is known to every person in the city and even throughout the country. It was she who organized the first brigade of 19 women, all wives of men at the front, for additional voluntary work to help with the restoration of the city.

Most of these women work in various institutions or other projects. They proposed to help with the restoration of an apartment house in the central district, the one that was held by Sergeant Pavlov and a few Guardsmen for 59 days while surrounded by Germans. After they finish their own work for the day they spend two hours at Pavlov House and work there every Sunday. By skillful organization of labor this brigade has been able to fulfill 300 per cent of the norm.

I visited this house and saw an entire new wall built by these women, all of whom have no previous experience in any type of building work.

I met Chirkasova herself, a rather small, dark woman and not at all strong looking. Her husband and brother have been at the front since the beginning of the war, and she herself worked as a nurse during the fighting at Stalingrad and saved a number of wounded men under enemy fire Her two children are in a kindergarten during the day, and at night she takes them and walks five kiometers to her dugout home near Mamayev Kurgan. When asked how she finds the time and energy to accomplish these feats, she gave an answer that is typical of tens of thousands of the new Stalingrad. "Our husbands and brothers did more. They held Stalingrad against odds. We must rebuild it."

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World-Telly 'Get Tough' Policy Condemned by Harlem Leaders

By Eugene Gordon

The York World-Telegram's call for police manhandling of Harlemites, as published in an editorial of that paper on Thursday, got the scathing attention yesterday of Negro and white trade union and community leaders.

Titled "Green Light for Police," the editorial declared that, in view of the fact that the Mayor and the Police Commissioner of the City of New York did not really restrain cops in Harlem from cracking the people's skulls, there was no reason why said cops shouldn't crack skulls in Harlem. The police should pay no attention to cries of "race discrimination," the editorial said. It also pretended to believe that the Communists instigated the recent disorders in Harlem and suggested investigation and arrest of Communists there.

The executive board of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, meeting in special session at the Harlem YMCA after the editorial appeared, condemned what Charles Collins, the committee's executive secrtary, called the World-Telegram's "'get-tough' police policy" and accused that sheet of having tried, and failed, to incite the people to race rioting.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT

The Negro Labor Victory Committee statement sajd, in part:

"This editorial is a shameless demand for the use of unrestrained police force and a callous incitement to brutality against the Negro citizens of New York, the kind of police action that could lead only to further racial tension and disturbances.

"This is the 'World's-Telegram's' method of solving the vexing problem of bad housing, discrimination — especially in the armed services — inadequate recreational facilities, and the like, which were the basis of the Harlem outbreak.

"Long before the anti-Negro Detroit insurrection the 'World-Telegram' launched a false crime-wave-mugging campaign against the Negro people here, hoping, no doubt, to destroy the growing unity of Negro and white workers. But the progressive people of New York, and especially the trade union movement, thwarted those efforts.

"Mayor LaGuardia and the city's police commissioner, fortunately for us, called upon the leading trade unionists, Negro and white, and other leaders of progressive thought whom the 'World-Telegram' labels subversive. This action by the Mayor not only kept disorder from spreading but laid the basis for preventing similar disorders in the future."

URBAN LEAGUE

Edward Lewis, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, was equally emphatic. He declared that if the City of New York "wants bigger and better race riots, it can get them by following the vicious advice of the World-Telegram editorial."

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, commenting on the hate-the-Negro sentiments of the World-Telegram editorial, remarked: "That's what they say in Berlin, too."

He added that if the basic needs of the people "for decent housing, price control, equal job opportunities and the end to discrimination" are not met, "no amount of police power alone will solve the problem of unrest in Harlem, or in any other Negro community."

"The only green light visible from the recent Harlem outbreak," Mr. Curran said, "is the green light which signals us to go ahead in answering the neglected needs and aspirations of a neglected people."

Miss Thelma Dale, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, said the attitude expressed in the editorial "is conducive only to further misunderstanding and confusion." Miss Dale added:

"We believe the World-Telegram has fallen into the same trap as other disrupters in attributing the recent disturbances to Communist influences. **We believe the disturbances were a protest of the Negro people against jim crow and the other fruits of oppression."**

PEOPLES COMMITTEE

Joseph Ford, executive secretary of the Peoples Committee, of which Councilman Adam Clayton Powell is chairman, said that Harlem "is more than merely a police problem" and that the World-Telegram's "remedy" would be "no remedy at all."

Lyndon Henry, business agent of the Fancy Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, Local 88, CIO, made this statement:

"The 'World-Telegram' is like a thief who yells, 'Cop! Cop!' in an attempt to hide his complicity in a crime. I cannot recall any time when this sheet published one constructive sentence on behalf of the Negro people.

"Such tactics as shown in that editorial brand this paper as a disrupter of the unity between the white and the Negro people. These tactics are intended to serve only as incitement to physical attacks on the long-suffering yet loyal and law-abiding Negro people."

Marcantonio, Yergan, White Score Official Alibi for Detroit Rioters

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president, International Labor Defense; Dr. Max Yergan, president, the National Negro Congress, and Walter White, secretary, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday denounced the whitewash of the anti-Negro rioters in Detroit by the report of the committee set up by Governor Kelly of Michigan.

Marcantonio said the report, which blamed the Negro people, instead of their assailants, was "subversive of unity" and "a cowardly tribute . . . to the influence of Hitler and his fifth column, including the Ku Klux Klan."

This report shifted the blame from the Klan, Gerald L. K. Smith, the National Workers League and other fifth columnists to the victims, the Negro people themselves.

A COMFORT TO HITLER

"The American people," said Marcantonio, "should repudiate this report, which is contrary to every known fact of the Detroit riots. . . .

"By its whitewash of the fifth column the report is an actual incitement to more riots by the same fifth column elements that it protests. It is as subversive of unity as Martin Dies and the Ku Klux Klan. It must comfort Hitler to know that these officials in the United States support his race theories, and give aid to his agents who seek to divide our people one against another.

"Officials who are derelict in their duty of prosecuting the fifth column, who appease the Ku Klux Klan and other domestic fascist groups and organizations, have no place in the organization of a nation at war with Hitler and Hitlerism.

"I urge every person and organization to let Governor Harry B. Kelly, Lansing, Michigan, know that his committee cannot get away with this report. It is the kind of report Hitler would expect his agents in this country to write."

Governor Kelly's committee, said Dr. Max Yergan, "absolves of blame any subversive elements."

"We believe the committee's findings," he added, "represents an unwarranted attack upon the Negro press and Negro organizations, whose efforts to secure full participation of the Negro people in the war effort of our nation have been noteworthy."

Both Walter White and Marcantonio bared the unfitness of Prosecuting Attorney William E. Dowling of Wayne County as a member of the Governor's Committee. Marcantonio, in fact, had previously urged the governor to remove Dowling as prosecutor because of his "bias, prejudice and bigotry" against Negroes.

Walter White also emphasized the anti-Negro record of Detroit's Police Commissioner, John E. Witherspoon, another member of the committee.

Witherspoon's police killed 17 Negroes during the riot and permitted white mobs to attack colored people at will.

Analyzing the committee's anti-Negro report, Mr. White says in part:

"Violence of whites against Negroes is dismissed summarily in a short paragraph, despite the fact it is asserted this violence extended over a period of twenty hours, from 4 A. M. June 21, until 11 A. M. that same day. During this period more than 1,500 persons were arrested of whom 85 per cent were Negroes. Seventeen of the 25 slain Negroes were killed by police.

Other members on the governor's committee were Attorney General Herbert J. Rushton and State Police Commissioner Oscar Olander.

REP. MARCANTONIO

DR. MAX YERGAN

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The so-called Fact Finding Committee of Michigan's Governor Kelly is condemned as "whitewash for race riots," by the Inquirer. In its leading editorial Pennsylvania's largest morning paper, which generally reflects conservative Republican opinion, says:

"Problems springing from racial tensions are not to be solved by such white-washing as that indulged in by the Governor of Michigan's fact-finding committee concerning the Detroit riots of June 20-21.

"The very make-up of this committee was enough to make its findings suspect from the start. It consisted of the State Attorney General, the county prosecutor, the police commissioner, and the head of the State Police. These are the key officials charged with law enforcement. To ask them to sift the causes of an outbreak that got beyond police control was absurd on the face of it."

Destroyer Among 6 Vessels Lost, Navy Announces

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UP).—The loss of six U. S. naval vessels, including the submarine Pickerel and the destroyer Maddox, was announced tonight by the Navy.

A communique said that the 1700 ton Maddox and three other of the lost ships were sunk in the Mediterranean during the operations against Sicily.

The other U. S. vessels lost in this area were the submarine chaser U.S.S.P.C. 496, the submarine rescue vessel Redwing, and the minesweeper Sentinel.

The Navy did not reveal the area in which the 1330-ton Pickerel was operating when she failed to return from patrol duty.

It was presumed, however, that the under-sea craft was raiding Japan's Pacific supply lines.

In the Atlantic, the gunboat Plymouth was sunk a short distance off the North Carolina coast as result of an under-water explosion.

The losses announced today by the Navy bring to a total of 110 the number of U. S. naval vessels lost in the war. Eleven of these were submarines.

Ask Probe of Atlanta Draft

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Aug. 15.—A. C. Scott, southern vice-president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World, the country's only Negro daily, has appealed to Col. James N. Keelin, Jr., director of selective service in Georgia, to investigate the Albany (Ga.) Draft Board No. 1 for its alleged show of prejudice in the induction six months ago of A. C. Searless, also a Negro, publisher of an Albany newspaper.

Searless was inducted soon after his paper exposed the midnight abduction and lynching of Robert Hall, at Newton, Ga., on Jan. 29. The editor's request for deferment under Selective Service Occupational Directive No. 29, which states that managing editors and other essential employes of newspapers are eligible for consideration for deferment, was disallowed.

Every dollar lent makes another dent—in the Axis. Buy every War Bond you can.

Will Petition FDR To Probe 5th Column

Leading civil rights organizations have launched a drive for 2,000,000 signatures to a petition to President Roosevelt, asking him to instruct Attorney General Francis J. Biddle to wipe out the Ku Klux Klan, the America First Party, the National Workers League and other fifth column organizations in the United States.

The petition was released by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president, the International Labor Defense.

It asks immediate trial of the 33 indicted seditionists (Pelley, Winrod, Dilling, etc.) and arrest and prosecution of the leaders of the fifth column organizations and the disbanding of every pro-fascist group.

The leaders of these outfits are known to the Department of Justice, the petition points out.

The National Negro Congress, headed by Dr. Max Yergan; the Council for Pan American Democracy and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties are cooperating with the International Labor Defense in the drive.

Unions and other organizations have been invited to circulate the petition under their own imprint.

The petition text follows in part:

"Dear Mr. President: After the outbreak of race rioting in Mobile, Los Angeles, Beaumont and Detroit, you wrote that these recent outbreaks of violence in widely scattered parts of the country endanger our national unity and comford our enemies.

"Your words heartened the people of the whole nation, the overwhelming majority of whom support your war policies and are pledged to uphold your hand against all foreign or domestic enemies.

"Patriotic Americans particularly welcomed your statement that you had asked the Attorney-General, among others, to give special attention to the problem of race riots.

"Unfortunately, the Attorney-General, apparently ignoring this request, has thus far failed to take action against those groups whose activities are known to have been a major factor in the insurrections which caused the loss of over a million man-hours of war work and dangerously threatened the unity of the home front.

"We therefore petition you, Mr. President, to direct the Attorney-General to take immediate action to bring the 33 indicted seditionists to trial and to arrest and prosecute the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan, the America First Party, the National Workers League, and others whose names are known to the Justice Department, and to disband all pro-fascist groups in the United States."

City Improves Financially

New York City had "greatly improved" its financial position during the last three and a half years, increasing its borowing power outside the debt limit seven times, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick said yesterday.

In a report to the Board of Estimate, the City Council, the City Planning Commission and the Director of the Budget, McGoldrick stated that today the city's non-exempt power stands roughly at $226,000,000 whereas it stood at $30,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1940.

The gross funded debt of the city, he reported, was $2,963,706,129 on July 1 this year as compared with $3,034,484,944 on July 1, 1942, representing a decrease of $70,778,815.

KEYNOTE'S

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3rd War Loan, Biggest Ever, Starts Sept. 9

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UP).—Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced tonight that life insurance companies which subscribe to the coming $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan Drive will have until Nov. 1 to pay up, but all other subscribers must pay cash.

The campaign begins Sept. 9 and will be the largest in world history.

Morgenthau explained that life insurance firms receive substantial funds at a "steady and predictable rate" and may wish to subscribe to the two per cent and two and a half per cent bonds in anticipation of funds they will receive up to Nov. 1.

He emphasized that this special offer is limited strictly to companies whose chief business is life insurance.

The announcement was contained in a statement accompanying the official circulars describing the securities to be offered in the Third Loan Drive.

These wil include two and a half per cent Treasury bonds of 1964-69; two per cent Treasury bonds of 1951-53; ⅞ per cent certificates of indebtedness of Series E 1944; Series E War Saving Bonds; Series F and G U. S. Savings Bonds; and Series C Treasury Savings Notes.

UE Wins Poll In Baltimore War Plant

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15. — The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers won a smashing victory at the Koppers Co., Bartlett Hayward Division plant, in a National Labor Relations Board poll.

Workers voted 50.9 per cent for the UE; 42.7 per cent for the International Association of Machinists and 6.4 per cent for no union.

The plant produces anti-aircraft weapons. Workers are 50 per cent Negro. The vote ratified the UE program for labor-management cooperation for victory, grievance machinery, no strikes or lock-outs, job classification, bonuses for increases in total production, equal pay for equal work and other benefits.

Brooklyn to Honor Winter, Ace Canvasser

Hymie Winter, No. 1 canvasser of the Ccachione Victory Corps in Brooklyn, having collected more than 300 signatures to a petition seeking Councilman Peter V Cacchione's reelection, is about to have a club named after him both to do him honor and to stimulate other workers to efforts comparable to his.

Winter, an old-timer in the Communist Party and more than 50 years of age, works full time in a market, handling fish. Nevertheless, he has, in addition to getting more than 300 names to the Elect-Cacchione petitions, sold more than 500 copies of the 10-cent edition of Browder's "Victory—And After."

Comrades who ask how he does it learn that he is never without a shopping bag, whether on his job or off, filled with petition blanks and copies of Browder's book and that he collects signatures to the petition, literally, at all times, day and night. He tells questioners that seven out of every 10 persons he asks to sign the petition do so.

He says that he intends to have raised his more than 300 signatures to more than 500 by next Saturday.

Winter lives and works in the 16th Assembly District and is a member of the Bath Beach Club of the Communist Party.

"We're contemplating starting a Hymie Winter Club of the best signature collectors in Kings County to engage in socialist competition," Herb Gurewitz, campaign manager of the 16th A. D., said yesterday. "If there were 25 more like Hymie the Party's signature campaign would go over the top in no time."

Gurewitz appealed to all persons interested in joining a Hymie Winter Club for competition in collecting signatures to apply right away to the County Committee headquarters, 276 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Ask B'k'lynites Report Nightly

All Brooklyn members of the Communist Party are asked to report to their clubs or section headquarters every night this week. They are urgently needed to collect signatures on Councilman Peter V. Cacchione's campaign for reelection. Only 10 days more remain for this most important work.

Italo-American Meeting Set

The second working conference of the United Americans of Italian Origin will be held Wednesday at 8:00 P. M., at the Hotel Roosevelt, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, temporary chairman of the organization, announced today.

Representative Marcantonio said that the organization had obtained more than 67 trade union sponsors and the support of more than 120 Paesane, Italian fraternal and cultural organizations.

"In addition," said Mr. Marcantonio, "hundreds of Italian leaders from every walk of life in New York and other communities have expressed their desire to participate in our Madison Square Garden meeting scheduled for Thursday, September 9th."

He listed as out-of-town sponsore Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts CIO and Richard Cardamone, international vice-president of the American Communications Association and president of the Chicago local of that union.

"Among the most recent sponsors," Mr. Marcantonio said, "were Jimmy Durante, Peter L. Sabbatino, Judge Thomas Aurello, State Senator Richard di Costanzo, Dr. Bruno Erber, Judge Nicholas Pinto and Assemblyman S. Robert Molinari."

Negroes Leaving Rural Areas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (UP).—The Census Bureau revealed yesterday that the Negro population of towns and cities with over 2,500 Negro inhabitants increased by 23.1 per cent during the period from 1930 to 1940, reflecting a movement away from rural areas and small towns.

In an analysis of statistics contained in the 1940 census, the bureau discovered that 966,866 Negroes had migrated to cities with over 2,500 Negroes since 1940.

Forty per cent of the total Negro population—12,340,372—now resides in 375 such cities, the bureau declared. The population of 237 of the cities included 10 per cent or more Negroes. Atlantic City, N. J., had the highest percentage of Negro population at any northern city with between 10,000 and 25,000 Negroes—24.4 per cent.

Justice Dept. Held Seeking Chair for Lepke

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UP).—Reliable sources said tonight the Justice Department would not seek to prevent the electrocution of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, who has been sentenced to die for murder by a New York State court but is now a federal prisoner on a narcotics charge.

Acting Distrct Attorney Thomas C. Hughes of Kings County, N. Y., who is handling the Buchalter case, has charged Attorney General Francis Biddle with blocking New York justice by holding Buchalter in federal custody.

An official explained that the only reason for Biddle's reluctance to turn Buchalter over to state authorities is the lack of definite assurance that he will be electrocuted. It was recalled that he already has asked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment.

"We want to make certain that through no legal quirk Lepke escapes serving his 14-year Federal penitentiary term by being released to state authorities and receiving clemency in New York," the official said.

He pointed out that if Dewey should commute the centence after Buchalter's release to New York, there remained the possibility that a later governor might release him from prison. The Federal government would be powerless to regain custody of him on the narcotics charge, he added, because he can be released to New York only on commutation of his federal sentence by President Roosevelt.

Post Office Deficit Lower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UP).—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker tonight reported an operating deficiency of $3,543,122 for the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1943, the smallest deficit since 1919.

Revenues for the year, he said, totaled $961,059,690, or an increase of $101,242,199 over 1942, with expenditures rising $92,960,798 to total $964,602,812. The overall defict for last year was $11,825,185.

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Pointers on Points

RED STAMP RATIONING—T, U, and V are now valid; W valid Aug. 15. All expire Aug. 31.

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SHOES—No. 18 coupon in War Ration Book 1, good for one pair, through Oct. 31. Loose coupons are not valid. Families may pool coupons.

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More Women Wardens Needed

Last week's rush-hour air raid drill showed an urgent need for housewives to volunteer as wardens in their neighborhoods, to function during working hours, Mayor LaGuardia urged yesterday, in his weekly broadcast over Station WNYC.

The drill as a whole, in spite of a shortage of wardens in residential areas because of their absence at work, was a great success, the Mayor stated. "In fact," he said, "I'm very proud of our city and the way it responded."

The Mayor urged that more air raid drills are needed. "In order to become familiar and to automatically do the things we are required to do in an emergency.

"I know how desparate the Axis power are now," he said, adding the warning, "in times of war we must be prepared for the unexpected."

In case of attack, the Mayor went on, "the loss of life through direct hits would be enormous and terrible." He repeated, "I do not want to lose a single life through disorder and panic!"

Teachers Urge Broad Harlem Youth Program

(Continued from Page 1)

grams of dancing entertainment and educational features for the youth of the Harlem area. We are certain that we can get the utmost cooperation from entertainers to make these programs constructive and worthwhile. We have, too, an opportunity to put the talents of our Negro children to work.

3. "That workshops after school be organized to produce gifts for soldiers. Harlem children are anxious to contribute to the war but thus far, there is no all embracing program that engages the attention of our Harlem children.

4. "That a wide program of after school clubs be organized such as Negro History Clubs, Science Clubs, Dramatic, Art and Music groups.

5. "That planning for these activities begin now so that a program can be put into action when school reopens.

"We propose these immediate measures," the letter continued, "so that the schools can become a more effective agency in attracting our young people to organized, constructive activities which will be of infinite benefit to them and ouar country's war program.

"We urge that you establish a permanent planning committee composed of Harlem leaders and teachers with a view toward taking up the basic problems that confront our Negro children such as job training, job placement and child care centers.

"We wish to emphasize that the immediate measures we propose involve no great expenditures. There are numerous agencies and individuals who are eagerly awaiting the opportunity to give their services.

"We know how deeply you are interested in the welfare of our Harlem children and offer our full resources in planning and carrying out our suggestions.

"Let us not wait for more tragic incidents to awaken us fully to the need of immediate action on our part."

19 Soviet Aid Parties Scheduled

Nineteen "Block Buster Parties to Smash Hitler" will be given on Sunday, August 22, and on Wednesday, August 25, by Russian War Relief committees throughout Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. Block areas will be roped off for each of the parties, which will feature carnivals and bazaars with programs of entertainment and dancing.

Eight of the block parties will be held in the Bronx on Sunday, August 22. On Wednesday, August 25, eight additional parties will be held in Brooklyn, and three in Manhattan.

Proceeds of all parties go for medical and relief supplies for Russia.

Italians in Hankow Put Under Rigid Surveillance

CHUNGKING, Aug. 15 (UP).—Japanese authorities at Hankow placed all Italians in the city under strict surveillance following the fall of Mussolini, the Chinese Central News Agency reported today.

The Japanese were said to have ordered all Italian nationals to change their shortwave radios so that they would not be able to hear foreign broadcasts, prescribing severe punishment for any Italians listening to allied broadcasts.

MP's Make Sure

Capt. R. R. Regan, of Buffalo, N. Y., assistant provost marshal in Nicosia, Sicily, examines an Italian civilian's papers to guard against escape of soldiers in civilian clothes. Two enlisted MP's and an Italian official stand by.

End Race Bias, First Lady Urges In Radio Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

economic and educational opportunities are open to all."

"We fight a war today," she continued, "sending our men to the far corners of the world, and the principal things for which we fight are involved in these questions at home. If the Axis powers were to win, there would be no freedom anywhere in the world. We think it worth sacrificing our lives and the lives of those we love to prevent slavery and to preserve the hope of world democracy upon the earth. How illogical we will be if we do not watch our own attitude and wipe out of our own hearts whatever causes the lack of unity among our own citizens."

Asserting that "here at home there are specific things that we can do," Mrs. Roosevelt urged: "We can make up our minds that we will work with any other human being who does his work beside us, and that we will not inquire as to his race and religion, only as to whether he is doing an honest job." Similarly, she added, courtesy in public conveyances and in public places of amusement must not be affected by race, color or creed.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in a plea for improved education, more playgrounds and greater protection for the children of the city said:

"I have regretted it when I have felt that we are lagging behind in making our public school system better year by year, or that we do not have playground enough for our children, or that we are not doing a good job on public health."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she wanted to congratulate Mayor LaGuardia, who introduced her for the broadcast, for having done "one of the most important jobs to be done in our nation." She added, "I hope he will continue his interest in the children and in the young people as well as in the other citizens, and see to it that those who cannot protect themselves are well taken care of."

London Sees Italian Revolt

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UP).—The Italian Government's attempt to save Rome from further aerial bombing by declaring it an open city may unleash the revolutionary forces now stirring restlessly among the pacifist, politically-leftist population of Italy's northern industrial centers, informed observers here believed today.

Frontier reports said new peace demonstrations already had flared up in Milan, Turin and Genoa in a wave of bitter resentment at the government's move to spare Rome from the horrors of aerial warfare almost at the moment that bombs were raining down on the already-battered industrial north.

British observers predicted that the Badoglio government's unilateral declaration would certainly widen the existing breach with the leftist working classes of the North and might even fan the northern peace demonstrations into a revolutionary movement that could sweep the government out of existence and Italy out of the war.

Informed quarters here said it was impossible for Rome to remain open while it was entirely in Italian hands. They said Rome's declaration was unprecedented and that such action never had been taken before unless an enemy was closing on a city whose surrender was imminent.

They said that even if Rome met all conditions of an open city by ceasing all war operations—which was unlikely—the United Nations were not bound to accept if it interfered with their own military progress. The absence of Allied troops in Italy proper, they said, would make it impossible for the Allies at this time to be posted on whether Rome was fulfilling the open city requirements without depending on delayed reports from a neutral committee selected for that purpose.

Swiss dispatches reported that in Milan, blasted Saturday night by the RAF, peace demonstrations started early Sunday morning, with crowds surging through the streets clamoring for an end of war and establishment of a republican form of government.

A few hours after the Rome declaration was broadcast, thousands crowded the streets of Milan, Genoa and Turin shouting "If Rome can't take it, why should we?"

Monument to Nazi Conquest At Orel

(Continued from Page 1)

far, he said, is that of Sophie Davidova Belova, well-known singer in the Ukraine Operatic Company.

Andre Ivanovitch Latuto, assistant chairman of the Orel City Soviet, told us the city's population has dropped from 114,000 persons at the beginning of the war to 30,000. The Germans, he said, deported 14,000 young men and women to Germany during the final month of their occupation of Orel. Many others fled the city to avoid deportation.

Latuto estimated that the Germans executed 12,000 people during the occupation, and said that the entire Jewish community, which had numbered 20,000 before the war, has disappeared completely.

Chiang Not Invited To Quebec Parley

CHUNGKING, Aug. 15 (UP).—Chinese officials today denied foreign reports that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had been invited to attend the current Allied conference in Quebec.

Three-Day Tour Ended by Giraud

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 15 (UP).—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud today completed a three-day inspection tour of French forces which have been newly equipped by the United States, including a group of French commandos and the French Foreign Legion.

During his inspection for the Foreign Legion, Giraud was guest of honor at their headquarters in Sidi Bel Abbes.

Colombia Cabinet Quits

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 15 (UP).—The Cabinet has presented its resignation to President Alfonso Lopez.

Remember Munich?

Munich, the Nazi city of evil fame. . . . Remember? Home of the Nazi party and birthplace of appeasement, Munich is blasted by Allied bombers. This photo, released by the OWI, shows some of the damage done.

Gas Rations Cut In 21 States; East Untouched

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UP).—New gasoline rations, reducing the value of "A," "B," and "C" coupons from four to three gallons, go into effect at midnight tonight in 21 Midcontinent states, the initial step in the government's program to equalize the burden of the gasoline shortage.

Motorists in Midwestern, Gulf and Southwestern states will be affected by this first tightening of restrictions outside the Eastern shortage area.

More liberal regulations for the gasoline-starved east were anticipated but have been deferred. The Office of Price Administration promised, however, that rigid observance of the pleasure driving ban during the next two weeks in the 12 northeastern states and the District of Columbia may permit its removal on Sept. 1.

Furthermore, OPA said, if fuel reserves in the East can be built up in the meantime, there is strong hope that larger rations will be granted Eastern drivers some time later in September.

Essential transportation in the East will get a measure of immediate relief, however. Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman's May 7 order curtailing bus and taxi mileage by 20 per cent in the shortage area has been revoked effective at midnight.

He said lifting of the restriction was made possible by a 14,000 barrel-a-day increase in the Eastern gasoline allotment by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes. Some 30,000 buses and 23,000 cabs will be affected.

The 25 per cent cut in gasoline ration values for Midwestern, Gulf and Southwestern states was ordered after Ickes slashed 15 per cent off the gasoline allocation for that area.

Ilya Ehrenburg
The Fall of Paris

***SYNOPSIS:** It is autumn, 1938, in France. Fascists, emboldened by Munich, are preparing to sell France out to Hitler.*

***JULES DESSER**, munitions manufacturer and one of the real rulers of France, gave money to the fascists, then switched to the Popular Front, to try to bring it under Rightist control.*

***PAUL TESSA**, opportunistic Radical deputy, joins the Popular Front under Desser's coaching, then makes compromise after compromise with the fascists. Fouget, a nationalist, gives him a document proving one of the fascists a German agent. Tessa's son, Lucien, a bohemian dilettante, steals the document, gives it to the fascists.*

***WHEN FOUGET** raises the question of the document at the Radical Socialist Party convention at Marseille, pro-fascist disruptors prevent him from speaking and save Tessa from exposure. He returns from Marseille to find his wife, Amalie, dead. After the funeral, Tessa goes to the home of his mistress, Paulette, for sympathy.*

Pierre was in the laboratory upstairs when he saw the police break open the gates. They rushed at Legrais. He was a strong fellow and defended himself, but they tumbled him to the ground. A shower of stones came flying from the windows. Pierre ran downstairs. Suddenly he felt a violent smarting in his eyes. He grabbed the door-post for support. People were rushing about the ward. Somebody cried out: "Gas!"

Desser was standing at the window. He saw everything and mournfully he asked himself: "Is this France?" Was this the country he loved? That country was no more. It was no longer the cosy amiable France where the workers kind-heartedly abused their employers and then clinked glasses with them, where people made fiery speeches and then sat down to dine, forgetting all about the "social revolution" over a tasty ragout, where people loved flowers and jokes. He wanted to save a fictitious France, memoirs, books, a myth. With gas. Well, let them! It couldn't be helped now. He had to think about saving his skin, smoking less and looking after his health. He would rig up Jeannette, get away, go to Java or Chile.

The police took away about a hundred workers. At the Prefecture they were at a loss to know what to do with those who had been arrested; the trucks kept bringing in new ones every half-hour.

Denise listened eagerly to what the police had to say. They were angry. That meant the strike had succeeded. From time to time new prisoners were brought into the room. A telephone operator said everything had collapsed. They were afraid of the repressions. A Metro employe was brought in, his face covered with blood. When he had rested a little while, he began to shout: "Cowards!" The Metro was working. By evening Denise learned that only the big factories were on strike. When it was getting dark, the police thrust three more workers into the room.

"Everybody went on strike at the Seine," they said. "They stayed there. And the police used gas."

Everybody was alarmed at the word "gas." The telephone operator began to cry. But Denise stood up and began to sing. The others took up the song. Though the police threatened to beat them up, they went on singing. The song was heard by the others in the neighboring cells. It floated along the wretched corridors that smelt of damp, leather and mice. It expressed all the sentiments of courage, anger and brotherhood. And the workers of the Seine, the Gnome and Renaud's sang the song of the Siberian partisans.

In the evening Daladier broadcast a statement. He spoke from his own study, alone in front of the microphone. He gazed dully into empty space and the veins stood out on his forehead.

"The Government has won a victory."

After so many retreats and Munich he was able to utter at last the sweet word "victory."

They began to question the prisoners. On hearing the name Denise Tessa the superintendent smiled:

"You're not a relation, I suppose?"

No tortures would have been able to break Denise. But this man touched on what was most terrible to her. At first she was silent, then she thought it was even more humiliating to conceal the fact.

"I'm the daughter of your Minister. But it has nothing to do with the matter. I'm a Communist. You may continue. . . ."

The superintendent blinked, made a wry face and went to the Chief. He informed the Prefect.

Tessa was asleep. He was awakened by the "urgent business" bell. It had been a very warm day. Tessa had taken the reports from his secretary as they came in and had been constantly on the telephone to the Prefecture. He was afraid the strike was spreading. Not until late at night had he ceased worrying. At three o'clock in the morning he had a bath. The white tiles gleamed and the water looked blue. He looked at his slender legs and began to hum an aria from Rigoletto. That would teach them not to strike! If only the Right didn't try to make too much capital out of it!

Half-awake, he heard the voice at the telephone: "It concerns your daughter." He realized everything at once. Now he was in the Prefect's hands! What guarantee was there that Breteuil wouldn't get to know? What a windfall for the papers! The damned little hussy!

* * *

Tessa was standing in the Prefecture's study beside a plaster bust of the Republic when Denise was brought in. He was moved to pity at the sight of her. Her dress was torn. Her hair was dishevelled and her face was pale after a sleepless night. And this was his daughter, whose health he had been so anxious about, taking her to the spas and providing the best medical treatment that money could buy. He tried to overcome his displeasure and said gently, but with a tremor in his voice:

"Denise, I've come to release you."

He had his own plan: he would tell the Prefect that Denise wanted to write a novel about the life of the masses and had gone into a factory to study conditions at first hand. He would take her back with him, and his deserted home would come to life again. How he would pamper her!

Denise said: "In that case you must release all of them."

The words, Denise's tones, and her unexpected use of the plural "you" stunned him.

"Denise!"

She was silent. This man in front of her belonged to a different world. Yesterday had freed her from the past.

Tessa was beside himself. "Release those ruffians? Do you realize what you're saying?"

"Who are ruffians? With the Germans you behaved like cowards: 'We're not ready.' But this is what you needed gas for!"

"Your Communists are working for the Germans," said Tessa. "Yesterday while you were striking, the Italians put forward demands for Nice and Corsica. Those are the first results of the strike."

"It's you who're working for the Germans. Who closed the aircraft factories? And it's not for you to say what you did. When Fouget opened his mouth, you sent gangsters—"

"That's a lie! A malicious lie! You little idiot, you believe everything they tell you. Sheep!"

He went on shouting abouse for a long while. Then he suddenly became silent. What was the use? She was possessed by a crazy idea. It was impossible to open her eyes. The affair would have to be hushed up.

"We won't argue," he said. "We've both of us got our own convictions. But you must understand me. If this gets into the papers, it will delight our common enemies, the Fascists, Breteuil."

"What makes you any better than Breteuil?"

"You turn everything into politics. There are such things as feelings. After all, you're my daughter. Remember your dead mother. What a good heart she had! Denise, I implore you. Come back home! In your mother's name!"

Denise could bear it no longer. She cried out:

"Shut up! You're a vile man!"

Later on she blamed herself for having said this: she had given vent to her suffering.

Tessa went away having attained nothing. He was obliged to put pressure on the Prefect. The report of Denise's arrest was kept out of the newspapers, and no mention was made of the sentence. She was tried together with other workers of the Gnome factory, and all of them were sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

DESSER was unwilling to part with Pierre. The sense of his own impotence irked him; to think that he, to whom ministers had toadied, should have to submit to a bunch of brawlers. Nevertheless, he could not make up his mind to let Pierre stay on at the factory; the Right newspapers had written up the story of the "Red engineer." He said to Pierre: "I'll send you to America. You'll have to wait a year." Pierre declined; he thought this was a sop.

There appeared to be no factory that would take Pierre on. The Employers' Confederation had put his name on their Blacklist. He tried in vain to get a job as a mechanic and even as a manual laborer, but was met with refusals everywhere.

He sold his watch to pay the milkman's bill. Agnes took her winter coat to the old-clothes man—she said: "It's too big for me"—and they had a dinner each day for a week. She tried to buoy Pierre up, telling him that she might get extra pay for the holiday. He went out early in the morning, wandered about all day, called at little workshops, and studied the advertisements for hours. In the evening he told Agnes he had met a friend who had stood him a meal. He was neatly dressed and shaved every day. Nobody would have taken the clean-looking grey-haired dreamer for a beggar. But when he passed a sausage shop he averted his eyes.

One day he saw a notice: in the event of a snowfall, workers would be required for cleaning the streets. Applications to be made at 5 o'clock in the morning. Snow began to fall in the evening in big flakes, which melted at first and then covered the pavements. At four o'clock in the morning Pierre crept quietly out of the flat for fear of waking Agnes. He felt chilly in the cold, but smiled at the thought that now at last he would bring home to Agnes twenty or perhaps even thirty francs. He got to the place at a quarter of five. A big gas lamp lit up the wilderness of white snow and the crowd of men waiting outside the dark brick building. All sorts of people were there: down-and-outs, hoboes, postmen dismissed for taking part in the strike, a starving artist, some German refugees, old men and young lads. Forty men were needed, and no less than three hundred had turned up. Pierre waited patiently. At last they called out: "No more!" He trudged back home. He felt weak and cold. His feet were sore and his head began to swim.

He passed Les Halles. It was an animated scene: restaurant-keepers, butchers, and greengrocers and owners of food stores jostled one another as they selected their goods.

Enormous carcasses, purple, red, and unbearably pink, were hanging from the hooks. How many bullocks and lambs were needed by the gluttonous city? In the fish market lay enormous tunnies looking as though they were modelled in Plasticine, tender turbots, mackerel, whiting, slippery flounders, fat Marennes oysters and the curly Portugaises, sea-urchins, and all kinds of sea food. The smell was unbearable.

Farther on were the vegetable-dealers: pale endives, carrots, turnips, asparagus. Mushrooms lay in dainty little baskets next to lettuces from Rousillon. Farther on were slabs of butter from Charenté, cheeses, eggs, cream in tin cans, Messina and Jaffa oranges, apples, bunches of bananas with their spicy tropical smell, dates and pineapples.

And now the wet snow-flakes were falling from the sky. The lucky ones were sweeping the snow away. But not Pierre. He walked as though he had been wound up. He did not even feel hungry. The smells made him feel sick. The mountains of food seemed to crush him. It was not food to be thought of with delight, but a challenge, a whole philosophy—a hostile world of dealers, brokers, weights, and filthy pocketbooks. What did Paris care about the tears of Vanek, the sorrow of Catalonia, the suffering of Legrais, the hunger of Pierre? Paris went on living.

Later on, Pierre sat down on a wet seat to read a newspaper he had picked up: "Tension in Europe relieved. . . . Tessa's speech. . . . Peace guarantees . . ." Suddenly he became on the alert: there was a smell of fried potatoes. They were being fried in large vats and served in paper bags, while the shop-women cried out: "All hot! . . . Twenty sous!" Yes, there was a wonderful dream for twenty sous! Pierre suddenly jumped up and offered the cumpled newspaper to a passer-by, some official on his way to business. He stared with surprise at Pierre and hurried on. Pierre strolled back to the seat. Why had he done that, he asked himself. Once again he fell into a sort of listlessness.

More trouble was waiting for him at home. Agnes whispered to him as he came in: "Father's come."

At any other time they would have been delighted. Agnes's father, who lived in a little town in southwest France, had long been meaning to visit his daughter and see his little grandson. From time to time he wrote her short letters in a large childlike hand.

Agnes often used to talk to Pierre about her father. Legendre was an old mechanic. Before the war he had spent ten months in prison for anti-military propaganda. Five years ago he had begun ailing. He left the factory and went to Dax, where his younger brother ran a small garage. He helped with the repairs and pottered about the kitchen garden. He was sixty-four. Pierre had imagined him as a big man with grey hair, but now he saw a dried-up little old man with a fluffy down on his head like a newborn baby.

Pierre realized at once why Agnes had whispered anxiously: "Father's come." The old man thought his daughter had married an engineer and was living in comfort and that Doudou was getting everything he needed. Now he had chosen this of all times for his long-promised visit. If they told him the truth, the old man would worry. But what had they got to feed him on?

He looked Pierre all over with curiosity and said: "That's a good strong pair of boots you've got." Pierre remembered the dachshund, the newspaper, and the fried potatoes. Legendre inspected everything in the apartment, went into the kitchen and gave his approval; it was clean. "How's your work getting on?" he asked Pierre. He listened with rapt attention to Pierre's account of the new engines. They they began to talk about politics. Legendre sighed: "I'm 'way behind. Dax is a sleepy hollow. My brother does not bother much. He subscribes to **Le Matin.**" Legendre failed to understand the meaning of Munich and only livened up when Pierre mentioned Spain. Then he began to shout: "They'll win! They're bound to win!" The conversation changed to the subject of what had happened in the past. Legendre beamed as he recalled the strikes and demonstrations. "In 1906," he said, "we went out on the streets with banners."

(Continued Tomorrow)

CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.

Breteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.

Jeanette, a singer.

Andre, an artist.

Ducane, Right deputy.

Grandel, deputy linked with the Nazis.

Legrais—Communist leader.

The Coming Convention of America's Biggest Union

By Roy Hudson

The decisive role of labor in the war and the affairs of the nation has become so widely recognized that every trade union gathering is always a matter of public concern. This is true particularly in connection with the largest union in the nation, the United Auto Workers. Its members are employed in a decisive war industry. The nation depends upon them for the production of weapons of war without which the war cannot be prosecuted. The backing of this powerful union is one of the key factors that makes the CIO a decisive influence of increasing importance. The UAW is one of the foundation stones upon which the nation's unity rests and President Roosevelt relies upon it as a powerful bulwark of support.

Because of these things, and because the coming convention of the UAW in October will speak and act for the largest single group of organized workers upon crucial issues affecting the entire nation, it can be said that this convention will not only determine the course of the auto workers, but will play a major role in determining the course of events in the country. Truly, the eyes of the nation will be on this convention and everything affecting its outcome.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS

The UAW will come to this convention with a record of important achievements. It has organized thousands of new workers employed in war industries. In the main it has firmly resisted every attempt to provoke it to repudiate its no-strike policy, thus contributing to maintaining national unity and the production of war materials. No small credit belongs to the membership of the UAW for the fact that the gigantic auto industry is producing needed war materials to the extent that it is. It has played an outstanding role in fighting for the rights of the Negro people and especially for the full utilization of Negroes for war production

Its continued loyalty to the program of the CIO and support for President Roosevelt have been important factors in maintaining national unity and enabling the CIO to make its contributions to the war effort. Its stand on the second front and international labor unity have been of the greatest significance.

This record is one that establishes the UAW as a patriotic organization aware of its wartime duties to the nation. It is a record showing that its membership and officers seriously attempt to make their contribution to the common cause of victory over fascism. Although it has a record to be proud of, the union has also been dangerously hampered by the lack of a solid unity of all its main win-the-war forces and this lack of unity becomes even more menacing as the convention approaches.

CAUCUS MEETING

This was especially brought to the attention of the nation by the news stories that a caucus meeting of 500 supporters of Walter Reuther and Richard Leonard had formulated a program to be circulated throughout the country. Likewise it is common knowledge that other forces claiming to be supporters of George Addes and Richard Frankensteen are active holding caucus meetings and drafting a program. These indications of conflicts between groups cannot but mean that the guarantees must still be established that the convention will act in such a manner as will contribute towards the solution of those problems facing the nation in the prosecution of the war.

R. J. THOMAS

As the program and activities of these caucuses are aimed at influencing the coming convention on issues affecting the entire country, they therefore are a matter of interest and discussion by all people, and especially of the labor movement.

What are the main features of the program of these two groups?

MAIN PLANKS

Two main planks in the program of the Reuther-Leonard caucus, issued as an unsigned document, are:

"WE STAND FOR: An aggressive program of political action based on full support of the CIO policy of mobilizing labor, farmers and all progressive forces for united political action behind President Roosevelt, and for the election of public officials who will advance the interests of the common people against the forces of reaction.

"WE STAND FOR: Continued full support of President Roosevelt and Philip Murray in the democratic mobilization of the American people for an all-out offensive against fascism on the battle front and un-American, anti-labor forces on the home front."

This stand of the Reuther-Leonard caucus on these vital issues constitutes an important change in the program issued previously by this group. For instance, at the Michigan convention, their program was silent on the question of positive support for President Roosevelt and Philip Murray. Also, instead of pledging active support to the CIO political program, they then urged the formation of a third party at this time. These changes are undoubtedly a better reflection of the sentiments of many forces in this caucus and certainly are more in line with the CIO.

Significant and welcome as these changes are, it is important to note, however, that the program as a whole is at best limited or evasive on many other crucial war questions.

For instance, a third party is not proposed—but neither is it opposed, thus leaving the door open to those who have created confusion with this issue in the past. The program does not recommend repudiation of the no-strike pledge as was done in the past—but neither does it take an unqualified stand against repudiation of the no-strike pledge under any circumstances. The program categorically opposes incentive wages, which is not in line with the need for increasing production, nor the economic interests of the workers and certainly is not in line with the position of President Murray, whose leadership the program pledges to support.

PRACTICALLY IDENTICAL

As for the position of the so-called supporters of George Addes and Richard Frankensteen, if their position is to be judged by the program adopted at a caucus meeting during the Michigan CIO convention, then it can be said that the recent general statements of the Reuther caucus in regard to the war and support for President Roosevelt and Philip Murray is now practically identical with the stand taken by the Frankensteen-Addes forces. Likewise, without going into details, it can also be said that the Addes-Frankensteen program, as then stated, is also limited and that the stand on specific issues does not always measure up to the general win-the-war statements.

Now as to other major features that the programs of these two opposing caucuses have in common.

Both programs profess to be win-the-war programs, and on general questions admittedly have a good stand, but when they get down to those crucial steps that must be taken to win the war, there is, at best, silence.

For instance, is not John L. Lewis aligned with Hoover and other defeatists? Does he not oppose President Roosevelt and every feature of the war program? Has he not publicly boasted that he hopes to secure the withdrawal of the Auto Workers from the CIO? If these things are facts, and no responsible person is prepared to deny them, then how can a win-the-war program fail to deal with the question of John L. Lewis? Yet, the programs of both groups are silent on the question of John L. Lewis.

Finally, neither one of the programs takes a stand for unity of all win-the-war forces and an end to factionalism.

From this examination of the programs of the two caucuses, two things are clear:

First, they are of a general win-the-war character establishing the fact that in both caucuses there are win-the-war forces who have a practically identical stand in support of the war.

Secondly, that notwithstanding the win-the-war character of some planks of these programs, neither one of them is fully in line with the established policies of the CIO and **therefore neither one provides the answer to the major concrete questions posed by the war.**

* * *

CIO POLICIES

The established policies of the CIO are a matter of public knowledge. It is safe to say that the real win-the-war forces in both caucuses are not only aware of these policies but also have voted and pledged to support them. Certainly, if the public record of such men as George Addes and Richard Frankensteen or the recent statements of Walter Reuther and Richard Leonard mean anything, then they at this time have an established position in support of the policies of the CIO on John L. Lewis and all other key win-the-war questions.

Does not the question rise then—why are the programs of these two caucuses silent on so many crucial issues and inadequate on others? Why are they not fully in line with the policies of the CIO?

Certainly, the argument that the rank and file are confused on some issues can be no justification for a failure to squarely face issues when the future of the labor movement and the outcome of the war effort are affected. Even if the rank and file were confused, then all the more reason to take a stand and win the membership for a correct position. Otherwise, existing confusion will be a fertile field for John L. Lewis and his supporters to conduct their anti-union and treasonable activities.

Does the limited and compromise character of these programs represent the price paid for the support of questionable and treasonable elements? This question arises because no one can deny that Ku Kluxers, Coughlinites, supporters of John L. Lewis, opponents of the no-strike policy, Trotzkyites and Norman Thomas socialists and other brands of anti-war elements have participated in the Reuther caucus. And pro-Lewis forces, Klu Kluxers, Coughlinites and other anti-war forces are also found in the Addes caucus.

Must trade unionism be destroyed, our nation enslaved by fascist rule and the war lost before those who are blinded by factionalism recognize that double dealing, of being for the war and at the same time making "deals" with anti-war elements, can only lead to disaster? Only the **unity of all win-the-war forces** in uncompromising struggle against every policy and every agent of Hitler and the forces of negotiated peace, can strengthen labor. Unity of all win-the-war forces into one camp and the isolation and destruction of the defeatists is the only road to victory.

WHAT IS THE ISSUE?

If both groups claim to support the war and the leadership of President Roosevelt and Philip Murray and the CIO program, is it not permissible to ask—what is the fighting all about? Why are people who have an identical stand on these decisive issues divided and organized into opposing caucuses? Why does neither group urge the need for unity and to end factionalism? Is it because they are not interested in unity of those who agree on program?

Certainly, neither group can say—we are for winning the war, the other caucus is against the war. Neither group can say—we have no anti-war elements in our caucus and the other has.

As long as this is so, then certainly differences on other questions cannot justify this division of the win-the-war forces and the organization of caucuses unless one dares to say that winning the war is not all-decisive and that a maximum of unity is necessary to achieve victory.

Neither is it possible to argue that the organization of a caucus helps the union to eventually adopt good policies. The opposite is true.

CAUCUS DISCUSSING

When a caucus is organized to fight for a factional program, its members come to the union, not to discuss issues, but to fight for a program already decided upon. All the issues involved are not freely discussed to arrive at conclusions that would represent the views of the majority of all the win-the-war forces. Also factional programs are usually worked, not as things to be fought for, but to hide an unprincipled struggle for power or direct attacks on the war.

Naturally, in such an unprincipled fight, the win-the-war forces become so busy fighting for their own caucus programs and against each other that not only are the real enemies forgotten, but concessions are made to anti-war subversive elements to secure their support.

No, the organization of caucuses that divide the win-the-war forces does not help to clarify issues but confuses them; it does not help discussion and promote democracy, but hinders discussion and is anti-democratic; it does not promote unity, but divides trade unions and enables defeatists and fifth column elements to promote dissension, weaken labor and undermine the war effort. It prevents the election of convention delegates who will reflect not a caucus, but the views of the entire membership.

* * *

ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY

There are those who attempt to justify caucuses on the grounds that they must be organized in order to prevent other organized groups from capturing control of the union and to insure the election of "good" leaders. Such a desire to prevent group domination and assure the election of representative leaders would be more convincing and effective if a stand were taken against all groupings organized outside the union and the membership warned to demand an end to factionalism before it wrecks the union.

Unity cannot be achieved and factionalism ended by organizing another group to "end" factions. Organized caucuses, based on unprincipled alliances which divide the win-the-war forces, lead at best to an unprincipled struggle for power.

No matter which side is elected into office the outcome of the elections weakens the union because it further divides the win-the-war forces and establishes the domination of one group over the union which cannot but arouse even greater resistance from the other organized caucus. No, factionalism does not produce good leaders and does not help good leaders.

Where the win-the-war forces conduct an uncompromising fight for program and unity and make no concessions to anti-war elements, then it always becomes possible to elect a representative leadership around whom the union will unite. And the adoption of a program means little unless the leadership is loyal to this program and has the **united support of the membership.**

* * *

FALSE CHARGE

The false charge that Communists organize as a group to dominate unions is also a lie used by subversive elements in order to exploit factional tendencies to organize caucuses through which to disrupt unions and attack the war effort.

Members of the Communist Party do not work as an organized group in any union. They are free to work out their own position on trade union questions and the Communist Party does not undertake to make decisions for them or to impose a discipline that is in conflict with that of the trade unions. Also, the position of the Communists has always been that in unions where democratic rights are respected, then any kind of organized caucus and faction is harmful to the labor movement.

Therefore any Communist participating in an unprincipled factional struggle and organized caucus is not acting as a constructive trade unionist and certainly cannot say that his actions are in accord with Communist views.

Most trade unionists recognize that red-baiting is a menace to the trade unions and therefore view with alarm any caucus that is organized to "combat Communism." But such attempts to disrupt trade unions with the use of Hitler's anti-Communist weapon cannot be combatted by the organization of another caucus. Any caucus that conducts an unprincipled fight sooner or later falls into the trap of the red-baiters. Proof of this is to be found in the fact that at the 1939 convention of the UAW, an unprincipled struggle took place between two groups in which one group advanced a proposal to bar Communists from office. The opposing group answered this attack against the unity of the union by proposing an amendment to the proposition to also exclude Socialists!

* * *

FACTIONAL EXPERIENCE

Factionalism once before enabled Homer Martin to bring the UAW to the verge of disaster—a disaster that was averted only with the help of the CIO and those leaders who broke with their old factional ties and led the revolt of the membership against factionalism. This was a tragic experience and its lessons, bitterly paid for, will always be remembered.

The position of R. J. Thomas, undoubtedly reflecting the attitude of hundreds of thousands of auto workers, is an indication that this is so. Only a small section of the workers actively participate in and support the existing caucuses.

It is to be hoped that these great forces, concerned with winning the war, in reply to those who urge support for any caucus and its program, will say:

"Let us work out our policy, not on the basis of any caucus program, but on the basis of the program of the CIO. Let us work out a program, not outside of the union, but in the local unions and at the convention. Here is where the issues can be decided by the majority—and not in caucuses by a minority. It is in these meetings where everyone can discuss and act upon issues, and the union guarantees each member the right to do so. No support for any caucus. Instead let us all unite all of our strength into an unshakable unity behind the CIO program and a representative leadership."

If this is the reply of the non-factional membership, then it will help to bring together those win-the-war forces that are now to be found organized into two different caucuses. What is more important, a firm refusal to participate in any factional activity will guarantee that the coming convention will not be dominated by factionalism and its decisions dictated by factionalists. Instead, there would be every certainty that the auto workers would be enabled to deal with those issues that affect the entire nation in such a manner as to rally the people more solidly behind President Roosevelt, strengthen the unity of the CIO behind its program and the leadership of Philip Murray, and guarantee that production will be increased to meet the needs of the coming greater military action.

America's Biggest Union Holds a Convention

Because of its great size (No. 1 in the nation) and the strategic importance of the industry in which it operates, the CIO United Auto Workers convention in October commands special attention. Photo shows UAW parley in Chicago last year, attended by 7,600 delegates. This year's meeting will be in Buffalo.

Union Presses for Saks Store Labor-Management Set-Up

An open letter urging the Saks-34th Street department store management to join in labor-management cooperation for victory has been issued by Local 2, United Wholesale, Retail and Department Store Employes, Eli Halpern, business agent, said yesterday.

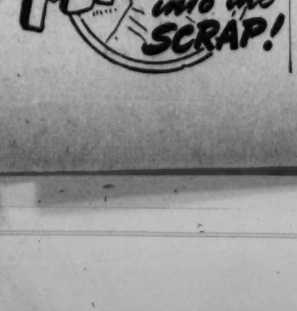
Although such committees function at Bloomingdale's, Hearn's and Gimbels, which is owned by the same management as Saks', the big 34th St. store has declined to cooperate, Halpern said.

Richard Blum, managing director, was said to have sent word to the union that "all that was necessary was being done by the management alone."

Aim of the committee is to stimulate participation by Saks employes in various activities in support of the war.

"The American people will sternly judge any person holding a position of public responsibility who contributes anything less than his maximum in this hour of our nation's crisis," the union's open letter says.

"If the Saks labor-management committee were successful in getting only one extra bond sold or one additional blood donation to save a boy's life on the field of battle, its formation will have been worth while."



Detroit Priest Hits Spanish Fascists

(By Federated Press)

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—Abandoning the Spanish Republic to Franco and fascism was a "political mistake," Msgr. Joseph M. Ciarrocchi declared recently in an interview with **The Wage Earner**, organ of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Ciarrocchi, pastor of Detroit's Santa Maria parish and outstanding anti-fascist leader of local Italian-Americans, believes that Italy might never have entered World War II if the Spanish Republic had received the support it deserved.

"Gibraltar cannot be taken from the sea, but it can be taken from the Spanish mainland," he pointed out. "Mussolini's hope in upholding Franco was to use the Spanish leader to seize Gibraltar. Had the Spanish republican regime, hostile to Mussolini, remained in power, Mussolini probably never would have entered the war against England, knowing that Gibraltar was out of his reach."

Many Catholics were misled in their attitude toward the Spanish war, the priest continued. "It was foolish of us to suppose that those two rascals, Hitler and Mussolini, were in Spain for the purpose of defending the Catholic Church," he said. "They were there to get Gibraltar.

"It is true that the Spanish republicans included some hostile elements, and that they shot priests and killed nuns. But the Franco people also shot priests in the Basque province. I believe now that if the Spanish republicans had remained in power the Spanish Government would have soon outgrown its anti-Catholic character."

U.S. Unionists Urge Finns to Quit the War

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Finnish-American trade unionists have called on the trade unionists of Finland to press for immediate withdrawal of Finland from the war it was announced here today.

The appeal to the Finnish workers issued by the Committee of Finnish-American Trade Unionists, was made public by R. W. Hanson, the committee's secretary.

The victories of the United Nations are shaking the very foundation of the Axis, the message points out. It urges the Finnish people to save themselves from the catastrophe which threatens Hitler and his associates, and to win back for Finland a place of honor among the democratic nations.

But to accomplish this, it continues, the Finnish people must repudiate the false leaders who have betrayed the interests of Finland to Hitler. Trade unionists of Finland must follow the courageous example of their Italian brothers, the appeal states, whose courageous deeds have already brought the downfall of Mussolini, and who are now waging a struggle for peace.

PROGRAM FOR ACTION

The program urged in the appeal is as follows:

1—Immediate withdrawal of Finland from the Axis war.

2—Ousting of German divisions "from your unhappy, suffering land."

3—A demand for the release of political prisoners from the Finnish jails.

It concludes with the plea:

"Upon you rests the responsibility for taking the initiative for the people. Only by repudiating those leaders who have betrayed Finland to Hitler can the Finnish people save themselves from the catastrophe which threatens Hitler and his associates and win back for Finland a place of honor among the democratic nations.

"We, Finnish - Americans, are prepared to give you all possible moral and economic support in the rebuilding of a democratic, independent and peaceful Finland."

Seamen Aid Families Of Lost Radio Men

An unprecedented request was sent yesterday to the National War Labor Board by the American Communications Association, CIO, asking for approval of payment of retroactive wages to the beneficiaries of men lost at sea, or, where there is no legally designated beneficiary, to the United Seamen's Service.

The subject arose in connection with a case recently decided by the War Labor Board in which members of the union employed aboard the vessels of eight tankship companies were granted increase retroactive to March 1, 1942. The case had been pending since December 19, 1941. The companies involved are: National Bulk Carriers, Inc.; American Petroleum and Transport Company; Phoenix Steamship Company; Tanker Oceanic Steamship Company, Gulf Oil Corporation. Sinclair Refining Company; Spencer Kellogg and Sons; and Pan American Petroleum Transport Corporation.

In the Board Order, dated Aug. 6, wages were increased to $178.25 per month retroactive to March 1, 1942 with the stipulation that after all employes are notified by letter of their rights they must apply for their retroactive pay within sixty days.

In a letter to the War Labor Board and to the companies, ACA vice president Harry A. Morgan pointed out that many members of the Union had been lost at sea in the performance of their duties as radio officers abcard ships.

"The union," Mr. Morgan wrote, "feels that retroactive wages due these men should be paid to the legally beneficiaries and where there is no legally designated beneficiary the wages should be paid to the United Seamen's Service."

Mr. Morgan also asked the tanker companies to join in this request before the War Labor Board.

UAW President Backs FDR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 15.—President R. J. Thomas, of the United Auto Workers, CIO, declared himself for a fourth term for Roosevelt "if he wants to run for that office."

Here to speak at the Oil Workers International Union's convention, Mr. Thomas said, in an interview, that he would do everything in his power to support President Roosevelt for re-election.

Mr. Thomas also stressed the importance of having Henry Wallace as a running mate, pointing out that the reactionaries would like to have Wallace out, because he represents the feelings and desires of the common people of the United States.

In discussing the general political problems facing the United States, Mrs. Thomas emphasized the important role that labor must play in the political life of our country, if we are to win this people's war and a people's peace.

The Political Action Committee set up by the National CIO and the Community Political Councils uniting labor and the other win-the-war forces in every neighborhood can be a vital force for victory, the union leader pointed out.

ABOVE you will see headline examples of an average day in the DAILY WORKER. EXCLUSIVE underground reports from Europe; THE MOST PENETRATING and complete labor coverage; SPECIAL INTERCONTINENT NEWS cables from Moscow, Latin-America and points all over the globe; INSIDE STORIES from our Nation's capitol by our expert Washington Bureau. DON'T MISS A SINGLE ISSUE!

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1943

Cardinals Moider Dodgers In First With Lanier, 11-3

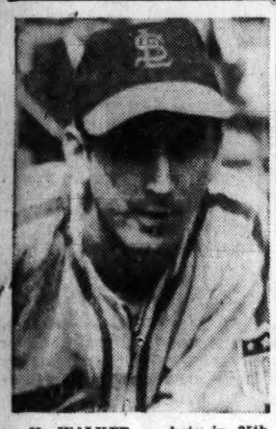
Redbirds Get 32 Total Bases on 14 Hits, Including 2 Homers Apiece by Musial and Sanders; Also Get 2 Triples, 2 Doubles; Walker Hits in 25th Straight Tilt

By C. E. Dexter

The Brooklyn Dodgers, only a flimsy shadow of the once powerful team they were, were humilated before a crowd of 32,000 fans at Ebbets Field yesterday when the St. Louis Cardinals slaughtered them by an 11-3 score in the first game, getting 14 hits for a total of 32 bases.

Included in the barrage were two homers each for Stan Musial, the league's leading hitter, and Ray Sanders. Also amassed in the merry-go-round were two triples, one by Harry Walker who hit in his 25th straight game, and three doubles, by Kurowski, Klein and Walker Cooper.

Musial's homers, his ninth and tenth of the year, were among the longest blows hit in Ebbets Field this year. His first, coming in the third inning with one on, sailed over 440 feet into the lower centerfield bleachers. His second, in the seventh, sailed 400 feet over the right field screen far over the filling station on Bedford Ave.



H. WALKER — bats in 25th game.

While all this shelling was going on southpaw Max Lanier was easing the Dodgers down the skids with a skillful six hit pitching job. Lanier would have had a shutout, or a one run game at worst had it not been for two errors by second sacker Lou Klein. The Dodgers, looking more disspirited than ever before in the past four years, were absolutely helpless before the tidal wave which the speedy, hard-hitting and devil-may-care Cardinals displayed.

Here's the accounting of the Cardinal runs.

The first tally came in the second inning when the Dodgers were leading by 1-0. Sanders brought it across when he rapped a homer over the wall in right field.

The Cards added three more in the third when Klein singled and came home on Harry Walker's triple to center field. Musial then unloaded his terrfic blast into the centerfield bleachers and the score was 4-1.

The Cards waited until the seventh inning before scoring again and then made three more runs. Lanier opened by beating out a hit to Vaughan. Klein forced him at second but Harry Walker singled to center and then Musial came through with his second homer of the date far over the fence in right field. That was seven runs.

They made it 10 in the next frame when Kurovski singled and Sanders walloped his second homer over right field. Marion then walked and Klein promptly doubled him home with a crack to center.

The final tally rolled across in the ninth when Musial singled to right, stole second and came in on Walker Cooper's two-base crack into right field.

* * *

NOTES

Walker Cooper also has a hitting streak he is nourishing. . . . He has batted safely in 17 consecutive games. . . . It was the eight straight defeat the Cards have handed the Dodgers

Dodgers Trade Melton, Orengo For A. A. Rookie

Branch Rickey continued his housecleaning of the Dodgers yesterday by announcing the acquisition of a rookie first baseman, Howard Schultz, from St. Paul in the American Association in exchange for pitcher Rube Melton, Joe Orengo and an un-announced sum of money.

Schultz is 21 years old and stands 6 feet 6½ inches in height. He is classified 4F in the draft because of his height. A rather fancy fielder the kid is supposed to be quite a hitter. This is his second year in pro ball. He will join the Dodgers today.

(First Game)

St. Louis	013 000 331—11	14	3
Brooklyn	100 100 010— 3	6	0

Lanier and W. Cooper; Davis, Macon (8) and Bragan.

WHITEY KUROWSKI — raps double.

Yanks Beat Sox in 1st, 7-2

(First Game)

New York	021 300 100—7	9	0
Chicago	000 010 001—2	6	1

Bonham and Dickey; Grove, Swift (5), Wade (9) and Turner.

Reds Win 1st, Beat Jints 5-4

(First Game)

Cincinnati	010 200 101— 5	11	1
New York	003 000 100—4	9	1

Starr, Beggs (7), Shoun (7) and Lakeman, Mueller (7); Fischer, Allen (7), Adams (8) and Lombardi, Mancuso (9).

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Washington	000 000 002— 2	6	1
Cleveland	140 010 00x— 6	10	0

Leonard, Mertz (3), Miller (7) and Giuliani; Kennedy and Rosar.

(First Game)

Boston	100 101 000—3	8	0
St. Louis	000 020 000—2	7	1

Judd, Woods (6) and Conroy; Galehouse, Potter (8) and Ferrell, Hayes (8).

(First Game)
(11 innings)

Philadelphia	020 020 000 00—4	10	3
Detroit	200 100 010 01—5	9	2

Harris and Swift; Trucks, Trout (8) and Unser.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Pittsburgh	000 010 000— 1	8	1
Boston	010 000 04x— 5	10	1

Herbert and Lopez; Tobin and Masi.

(First Game)

Chicago	001 000 310— 5	9	0
Philadelphia	000 020 000— 2	8	0

Bithorn and McCullough; Barrett, Kimball (8), Gerheauser (8) and Moore.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Baltimore	000 001 000— 1	7	2
Buffalo	300 300 00x— 6	12	1

Calvert, Burkhart (4), Ecker (6) and Becker; Gentry and Denning.

Inside Baseball

Baseball Signals Vital and Complicated Part of Game

When you see a manager wipe perspiration from his face on a sultry August day, it doesn't necessarily mean that he's hot, too. True, he's hot to win, but his gesture may be the signal for the runner on first base to go down with the pitch. A hit-and-run play is on. Or, if the pilot, sitting with his legs crossed, suddenly uncrosses them, it doesn't mean that his leg has become cramped. A situation on the field has changed; he has cancelled the bunt sign and the batsman now is free to swing at the first good pitch.

Or, have you ever heard a squabble on the bench after an unsuccessful play, which apparently made one player look bad.

"You took it off! You took it off!" the first player will wail. "I didn't take it off; it was on all the time," the other will bellow with equal fervor. The argument isn't whether O'Brien or Ryan took off any part of his monkey suit, but whether, by some unintentional movements of his hands, the latter had taken off a hit-and-run sign.

For not only the student of the game, but for the occasional patron, there is no part of baseball more fascinating than this signaling from the manager to his players, or from one player, especially the catcher, to his teammates. To hide these signals is one of the important duties on a team. Smart managers, coaches and players constantly are trying to steal the signs of their opponents. Frequently, they succeed.

DRESSEN ONE OF BEST

Chuck Dressen, Brooklyn coach, is an expert, not only in inventing and giving signs, but also in stealing them from other teams. So is Earle Combs, coach of the Yankees. Chief Bender of the old Athletics was another smart sign stealer.

Clubs constantly must change signs, as players are traded to other clubs. In recent weeks, the Dodgers sent such veteran players as Fitzsimmons, Medwick, Camilli and Allen to other National League clubs. Dressen, Durocher's assistant, lay awake most of one night thinking up new signs to present to the Brooklyn pilot. It is one of Chuck's boasts that few of his signs ever were stolen.

There are signs with the feet, color signs, skin-to-skin signs, signs given my words in conversation. One may touch cap, belt, shoe, a letter on the uniform. It all may have a meaning. One day pulling the peak of the cap may mean one thing; the next day it may mean just the opposite. Or, scraping dirt from the cleats may have a different meaning in the fifth inning from the first. When Dressen managed the Reds, he had one set of signals for the first three batters, another set for the next three, and an entirely different code for the last three.

FOOT SIGNS

Here are a few foot signs. The manager, or sign-giver on bench, sits with feet together. That may mean: "Take one." He spreads them apart and the bunt sign is on. He places right foot in front and it gives notice to runner on first to steal. The left foot is forward and it means the hit-and-run. After giving the latter sign, he touches left shoe and it means the sign is off.

In the skin-to-skin signs, the same plays may be given by placing chin on right or left hand, brushing a speck off nose, rubbing hands together, scratching ear, putting hand to mouth, etc. In the color signs, touching the various colors or combinations of a uniform again may mean "Take," "Bunt," "Steal," "Hit and Run." Touching colors on right side may mean pull ball to right, on left side to hit to left.

(Sporting News.)

Bee Enters Maritime Service:

A Better Man for Job Could Not Be Selected

By Nat Low

The United States Maritime Service will be considerably enriched when a smallish, slender guy strolls into the training station at Sheepshead Bay this morning.

The smallish, slender guy is Clair Bee of Long Island University—one of the most talented and creative basketball coaches in the country—and certainly one of the best of all time.

Bee, who has been director of physical education as well as coach of the football, basketball and baseball teams at little LIU, has been granted a leave of absence for the duration. He joins the Maritime Service as a welfare officer with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Bee, incidentally, served in France in the war of 1914-1918.

His duties at Sheepshead Bay, where thousands of men are being trained to carry the goods to our fighting fronts all over the world, will cover the supervision of recreation, athletics and entertainments for the men. For this job no better man could have possibly been selected.

Besides being a great coach—and that in itself would guarantee Bee a permanent and important spot in our country's athletic history—the former LIU coach is one of the most progressive sportsmen in the country. He has devoted many, many years to creating good feeling between kids of all religions, colors and beliefs and his work at LIU has spread far beyond the limits of that tiny school.

Bee's athletes have for years been hand-picked. He would spend days and weeks looking over promising kids in New York City high schools. If he thought they were potentially good courtmen he would arrange for these kids to get an athletic scholarship at LIU. In this way dozens of working class kids got college educations where they never would have been able to get it otherwise. But Bee made sure they kept up their marks. And keep up their marks they did. Most of his stars were also excellent scholars.

Bee's coaching methods were tops. He was among the first of the eastern court coaches who fully understood that the old style of basketball play was going out and the new, wide open method, was coming into its own. Thus, he broke with the great tradition early and built his teams around big centers and zone defenses. That his analysis was correct is proved by the amazing records of his teams over a period of eight or nine years. There is no school in land whose record can approach that of LIU's.

Among other things, LIU is the only college in the country to win the National Invitation Tourney twice. At that, they have missed only one tourney since the inception.

All in all, his record stands at the very top of the list, surpassing that of Nat Holman, considered by many to be the greatest basketball coach of them all.

Now Bee is entering the service of the country. We are confident he will be a tremendous asset to the training station at Sheepshead Bay. **Not only in developing a wide athletic set-up but in instilling in the men a deep, living love of democracy and equality. And this, in the long run, is far more important than any of the games the men may play.**

The LOW DOWN —

On a Sunday Afternoon—Baseball All Over This Great Country of Ours

NAT LOW

Yesterday was one of those let's-take-a-walk-along-the-lake-and-look-at-the-sky days. And no matter how you applied yourself to the job at hand your mind kept running back to the fact that at the very moment guys were banging the cover off the ball up at Camp Unity, others were diving off the raft into a clear, cool lake and still others were just laying about on the grass soaking up deep gobs of the wonderful, life-giving sun. . . .

Yes, lots of things are happening at this very moment . . . (Sunday afternoon).

Over in Ebbets Field for instance, the Dodgers are playing the Cardinals a double header and there are men on all the bases and balls are being hit and pitchers are pitching and nice catches are being made and the grass in the outfield is green and the fans are watching and all that—but that's about all the similarity it has with a Dodger-Cardinal game of former years.

The boys are just playing out the string now, whereas a year ago, two years ago and three years ago a meeting between these two teams was the biggest thing in baseball. Remember those tense and thrilling duels between Mort Cooper and Whit Wyatt? Remember how the very pennant used to hang on every base hit, on every running catch, on every fast ball pitched in the clutch?

It seems inconceivable that the only-recently mighty Dodgers should be one of the weak sisters of the league now. Yet everybody knew it had to come sooner or later, and it came sooner.

Yep, they were playing a double header at Ebbets Field, but the thrill was gone. For good. It'll be a long, long time before another such rivalry as the Dodgers and Cards had these past three years will again enhance the baseball world. . . .

* * *

And over at the Yankee Stadium at the very same moment, another double header is in progress, this one between ball teams of the Negro Leagues. The crowd is small, but the caliber of play is about as high as that at Ebbets Field and certainly better than the ball played at the very same moment at the Polo Grounds. . . . And as you write these words you try to understand what those Negro stars are thinking of. . . . **How they have ached and prayed and hoped for a chance to play in the major leagues—their rightful place. How their confidence in the "democracy" of our country must be put to terrible strain as year after year passes and they still are not in the majors. How they feel about their brothers and friends and fellow players who are fighting all over the world—good enough to die but not good enough to play baseball. And you vow once more that you will not rest for a second in the fight to bring an end to this humiliating shame, this rotten Hitler-like ban on such truly great baseball players as Josh Gibson, Dave Barnhill, Leon Day and so many others.**

* * *

And down all through the minor leagues, from Newark to Kansas City to Los Angeles to Peoria to Olean—baseball games are being played and one is hard to distinguish from another because the setting is so much alike. Guys eating hot dogs, drinking sodas, yelling humorous insults at the umps, roaring out loud at a fine catch or at a mightily hit ball which sails far and wide over the fences for a homer. . . . In every part of the country—the same good, wholesome, entrancing game of baseball being played. . . . And you realize for the millionth time just how great a game baseball is and how deep a hold it has on the American people.

Those three kids the other night: "Musial is better than Wakefield. He's leading the league, ain't he?"

And the two firemen on 12th Street, one of them saying: "That bum Rickey, he never oughta of sold Camilli to the Giants. That's what made him retire. . . ."

And the guy across the counter in the hamburger joint: "Geeze, but them Dodgers have folded, huh?"

And the man in the composing room (he's from Boston and carries on a friendly war with us about the Dodgers): "Say, Nat, what's this I hear about the Bushwicks replacing the Dodgers in the National League?" . . .

And in every home and in every city in the land the same lively talk about baseball. Not quite as much as in other years—but still enough, still enthusiastic. For that's one of the things we are fighting this war for. The right to love our national institutions and play it the way we want to. . . .

Like the kid up at Camp Unity last week: "Here is something to guarantee that we play baseball in the future."

Well, we WILL play baseball in the future, Joe, and will play it with Josh Gibson as well as with Joe DiMaggio. With Leon Day as well as with Mort Cooper.

High Rents in Harlem Slash Lower Incomes

(Continued from Page 1)

utmost for his people all day long. When you do, catch him in his office at 211 W. 125th St., you compete with the phone for his attention. He's ringing up landlords raising the devil with them for mistreating their tenants or he's ringing up the relief to hurry along the allotment of some helpless person.

KNOWS HIS HOUSING

But Mr. Phillips know as much about housing as anyone we have ever spoken to. As he says, it's a complicated subject, touching as it does upon all other phases of living in Harlem—on health, the family life, juvenile delinquency, on jobs, and everything else.

As Mr. Phillips explained it, Harlem knows two kinds of houses—the run-down dilapidated rat infested places whose rents range from $5 to $7.50 a room and the better (but not good, not modern) houses, whose rooms rent for $12 up.

"Housing conditions have always been bad up here, you know that," said Mr. Phillips. "You can't say they have gotten much better although we have stopped evictions a lot and wiped out some of the landlord intimidation. But the problem is getting bigger all the time, because the population keeps going up and up and the number of decent houses available for even high rents are fewer and fewer."

The old kind of houses, the rat-infested ones with the miserable sanitary conditions and numberless violations, form about 60 per cent of Harlem's housing. In these houses it's general for the landlords to ignore demands for repairs, so that walls that have begun to crumble fall away the more rapidly for not having been checked. These are the houses that are known as "pure profit" investments. Landlords take over the property, generally from a bank, invest nothing and suck high rents from tenants who have no place else to go.

In 1936 the unpublished report of the Mayor's Commission found the housing situation in Harlem "next to the economic problem with which it is tied up . . . the most serious problem of the community."

That was in 1936 when the population of Harlem was approximately a hundred thousand short of what it is today. Now the situation is even worse.

ONE PROJECT

There have of course been the housing projects in New York City. Yet Harlem only got one of these and it houses 574 families. Five hundred and seventy-four families and Harlem has 60,000 families living in the worst kind of substandard houses.

As for the other housing projects—jim crow dominates all but the Jamaica project, which houses only 200 families.

Less than a drop in the bucket! Some of the worst houses in Harlem have been condemned, it is true, but new, better houses have not sprung up in their places.

As for rentals. Ask Mrs. Simmons, with that $40 a month she pays for an apartment her kids will never get over having lived in. Harlem, said Mr. Phillips, has never heard of that "model budget item for rent, the one-quarter of your income."

"Our people," he told us, "have almost always had to pay half or more than half of their income for rent."

Asked for recommendations, he said, well we have to keep plugging and fighting for a general housing program, with a state agency to supervise it.

"Our needs up here are of course part of the big housing picture," he said. "But ours, as you can see, are the most glaring of all. We need the remedial legislation that ought to be changing the housing picture and we need certain stopgap measures to see us through the between-period. We have to have the laws strengthened to give the Department of Housinn and Building Authority to close up the old buildings whose landlords have refused to make repairs. We have to see jim crow named for the enemy he is and the restriction of Negroes to a given living area made a crime punishable by law."

Camp UNITY

Wingdale, N. Y. on Lake Ellis

Special Announcement

WE REQUEST THAT YOU DO NOT COME TO CAMP THIS WEEK UNLESS YOU HAVE A RESERVATION

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 15c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Tonight
Manhattan

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK by Morris U. Schappes. Will include review of R. Palme Dutt's "Problem of India." 8 P.M. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Pl. Adm. 35c.

Giraud Inspects French Fighters in No. Africa

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 15 (UP).—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud today completed a three-day inspection tour of French forces which have been newly equipped by the United States, including a group of French Commandos and the French Foreign Legion.

During his inspection for the Foreign Legion, Giraud was guest of honor at their headquarters in Sidi Bel Abbes.

After open mass in honor of members of the Corps Afrique who were killed in the Tunisian fighting. Giraud said, "we have honored dead on African soil. Me must salute the living on the soil of France. Au revoir."

Your Money's Worth

Swap for the Drive, Says Reader

"Mom" Johnny yells, "The mailman just brought you a great big bundle of letters."

"That's wonderful Johnny. Here, put them on the living room table."

"Mom, could I help you? Maybe I could sorta open the envelopes. That would help, wouldn't it Mom?"

"Of course it would help, Jahnny. Oh, there's the door, Johnny. Will you answer it?"

"Sure thing, Mom," says Johnny dashing off. He returns in two seconds flat with Mrs. Jones.

"Hello, Mrs. Jones."

"Hello. Oh, I see you have a lot of mail again," Mrs. Jones at Johnny who is already ripping into the envelopes.

"Yes," says mom sorting the mail.

"Well, what do you know? Here is another letter from B. Rosenstein. Let's read it. She always has so many wonderful ideas."

* * *

"Dear Mom Smith:

"Housekeeping is a nuisance, to be gotten over with as quickly as possible. I'm lucky enough to be living alone and I don't have to pick up after anyone except myself—so my housekeeping consists of keeping things hung up, and two hours of concentrated dusting and vacuuming on Sunday morning, with occasional ten-minute rest periods with The Worker.

"Dear Mom. can we have a swap column once in a while? I have a perfectly good something that could be used by someone. It's new and the money will go to The Worker Fund Drive if I can sell it. I might as well tell you what it is. It's a plumber's snake that I inherited from a "moving" neighbor. It goes for $4 to anyone who can use it.

"By the way, do you know that shower curtains don't really have to be waterproof? I have broadcloth ones, with curtain weights in the bottom edge, that work very nicely.

"Your favorite pupil,
"B. ROSENSTEIN."

"That's really a wonderful idea about the swap column." Says Mrs. Jones, laughing heartily, "and a wonderful way of raising money for the fund drive. There must be dozens of things lying around in people's houses that somebody else might need."

"Yes, it really is. I'm so glad to get these wonderful letters because all my readers can benefit by each others hints."

"Gee, Mom, do you think I could swap my little bike?" asks Johnny. "I don't use it anymore. I'm too big for such baby stuff."

"That's a good idea, Johnny. Of course you can. And we need all the money we can raise for The Worker."

Keep Your Grocer Under OPA Ceiling

Free Food Advice

In the face of rationing, rising prices and wartime scarcities of staple food items, there is an increasing demand for "practical and applied nutrition information. This information can be obtained at the New York City Food and Nutrition Program's headquarters at 45 Lafayette St., Manhattan. Headquarters are open daily to the public from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. with numerous educational exhibits. Here is an information bureau where New York housewives can come for free literature and timely advice on food and meal-planning problems. Trained personnel are in attendance at all times.

TODAY'S RECIPES

HOT CABBAGE SLAW

Preparation time: 25 min.

4 cups cabbage (medium head) finely shredded
1 cup boiling water
½ tsp. salt
⅛ tsp. pepper
1 tbsp, butter or vitaminized margarine
2 egg yolks
1 cup thick sour cream
½ tsp. dry mustard
1 tsp. sugar
1 tsp. vinegar

Place shredded cabbage in a saucepan with boiling water and boil for 5 min., **no longer.** Drain cabbage, add salt, pepper, and butter and keep warm. Beat egg yolks slightly and stir in sour cream, mustard, and sugar. Beat until well blended and add vinegar. Combine egg mixture with cabbage and continue blending over low heat until thick. **Do not let it boil.** The sour cream gives a particularly delicious flavor and you'll enjoy slaw served this way any season of the year. Serves 6 generously.

Soviets Take Base On Bryansk Front

(Continued from Page 1)

which were increasing in strength.

The last word from the Kharkov front was that the Soviet shock troops were fighting through the streets in the northern and northeastern sections of the city while the air force pounded the remaining paths of German retreat on the southwest.

Dispatches emphasized the intensity of German resistance all along the line.

On the Kharkov front the Germans were counterattacking not only around the city itself but northwest and west of it where the Red Army was sweeping down on the Poltava base.

Enemy divisions which had been routed were regrouped, Moscow reported, and sent back into action with substantial reserves.

The Soviets were attacking Karachev frontally and outflanking it by filtering through the dense forests north and south of it.

Dispatches said that the roads toward Karachev from Bryansk were streaming with Soviet infantry, tanks and guns.

NAZIS FLEE

Red Star, the Soviet army newspaper, said that the Germans had abandoned enormous stores of war spoils in big dumps in the Spas Demensk area and that their planes now were trying, but failing to destroy the dumps.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party paper, said that the Soviet found the area almost deserted and that only a few dozen civilians out of the normal 7,000 remained in Spas Demensk.

Just before the Germans fled, Pravda said, 1,750 Soviet youths were taken from concentration camps and removed toward Germany.

The Soviets advanced so swiftly into Spas Demensk that they surprised German incendiary and demolition crews destroying houses.

The Germans did not have time to blow up railroad rolling stock, **Pravda** said, and left behind three locomotives and 150 French freight cars laden with wheat flours intended for Smolensk.

Africa Boycott Irks Argentine

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15 (UP).—Argentine officials, indicating their great concern over South Africa's recent embargo on Argentine goods, said today they would investigate conditions allegedly responsible for the ban, meanwhile prohibiting local publication of dispatches reporting the union's action.

Simultaneously the government began preparing a decree to compel all Argentine exports to carry certificates of origin and price in a move designed to meet South African charges that some goods were made in Axis-occupied countries and that prices were exorbitant.

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Double Check

By Mike Quin

This is about price ceilings. Sit easy, because it is not going to be as complicated as you may suppose.

We've got to have price ceilings or we'll have inflation. Inflation means a general horse race between wages, prices and profits, with everything going up, up, up until you are earning $500 a week and paying $50 for a hamburger sanwich.

Unless you have a ceiling on prices you cannot stabilize wages because the cost of living keeps going up, and wages have to chase after it.

There is a general clamor on right now among producers and business men for the breaking or lifting of existing price ceilings. And the very same men are making an equally loud clamor against the putting of any price ceilings on farm products, livestock, etc.

Now here's the situation we're in. Price ceilings have been placed on retail and wholesale commodities, but not upon farm products or livestock. In other words, thers ie a price ceiling at the outlet but not at the source. As a consequence, livestock and farm products are free to go up, up, up, while retail and wholesale prices are more or less frozen.

More than this, if big monopolies want to break the retail and wholesale price ceilings, all they have to do is bid up the price of farm products to a ridiculous figure and then argue that they cannot do business under existing ceilings except at a loss.

That is exactly what happened in the meat industry and it can happen in every other line unless ceilings are placed on the source.

You cannot maintain any price ceiling on retail and wholesale meat unless you also have a price ceiling on livestock. And you cannot maintain a price ceiling on livestock unless you have a ceiling on feed prices.

In short, you cannot maintain price ceilings on wholesale and retail prices unless you have price ceilings on farm products and livestock. And you cannot stabilize wages or have any ceiling on wages unless you have firm ceilings on all those things.

* * *

This is not complicated and I am sure it is pretty well understood even by those who are trying to confuse the issue. I am sure it is very well understood by the Hearst press which is clamoring violently for the breaking or lifting of existing price ceilings. They know what the result would be. It would mean disruption of the war effort and impoverishment of the people, all of which the Hearst press would immediately blame on the Roosevelt Administration.

Up to the eve of Pearl Harbor Hearst frankly supported the aims of both Germany and Japan. Since the war he has taken the line that Japan is our real enemy and that we should lay off Hitler.

A victory of Hitler in Europe would doom us in our fight against Japan, and I think Hearst knows this too. A certain amount of face-saving anti-Nazi and anti-Japanese sentiment appears in the Hearst papers. But the real emphasis is against the Roosevelt Administration and against the Soviet Union, for whom Hearst expresses the frankest and most bitter hatred.

It should be plain to anyone that a defeated America clamped under a local Fascist regime, is desirable to Hearst. A victorious America under a progressive leadership in a democratic world is exactly what Hearst fears, almost frankly.

That is the traitorous philosophy behind the attempt to sabotage price ceilings and create economic turmoil in America. And unless such price ceilings are placed firmly on farm products and livestock, they have a good chance of succeeding.

Hearst now clamors for a lifting of price ceilings on retail and wholesale meat, at the same time opposing any ceiling on livestock. Look at what would happen. Lifting of the meat ceiling would increase the cost of living and the price of livestock would immediately go still higher, repeating the same situation. No matter how high you placed the meat ceiling, it could not be maintained without a ceiling on livestock. And Hearst knows this very well.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have a traitor in our midst.

Walking Boy

a Short Story

By Marjorie Crane

CHUCK saw him first.

They were passing the lake, and there were several groups of boys, all shining from their swim, flagging a ride. But they couldn't pick them up because the car was so full—Chuck and Sam in front, and Honey with her in the back seat, all wrapped in blankets, and a crate of apricots, and bags of peaches and zucchini and the ice cream.

"There's a Negro kid," said Chuck. "Shall we stop?"

"We're awfully full," she said. Then, "Let's stop!"

He was a tall, slim boy, about 14, and he wasn't looking for a ride; just walking along with a rapid, easy strike. When she looked out of the back window, he seemed surprised, then, seeing her looking at him, broke into a smooth run.

Heaven knows, he didn't take up much room. He was all up-and-down, no sidewise to him at all. His dungarees were frayed at the bottom. He wore sneakers.

"Been swimming?"

"Yeh. Water's cold. It's always cold for me. Gee, it's swell to get a ride. I thought I'd have to walk all the way back, too."

The lake was about three miles from town, and he lived on the far side.

She offered him a peach, but he just took the bag and held it on his knee with the top scrunched up.

"Go on, have some," she said. "Thanks." He ate one, hardly noticing. He was kind of excited inside, you could see. It was a big stroke of luck, getting a lift.

"I have to take some papers over your side of town," Chuck said. "I'll take you over as soon as we unload."

"Gee, thanks." Not subservient, but just like any pleased kid.

He had cropped black hair, very curly, and was quite dark, with a sweet face. Bright and sharp, awfuly young, but self-sufficient. As though he'd been pretty much on his own for a long time already.

Charles Butterworth sounds off with Reveille and the boys sing "Oh, how I hate to get up in the morning." You can hear it at the Hollywood Theatre, where "This Is The Army" continues please film audiences.

Honey always liked to have a rider in the car, especially if it was a kid.

WHEN they got home and Chuck brought in the lug box and carried in Honey and put her on her couch in the living room, he asked if they should ask the kid in to have some ice cream.

Her mind was already on the fruit that had to be picked over and canned, and the muss they had left in the house to go out for a ride. "There's a lot of confusion."

"It won't matter," he said. And then, dryly, "We've got to begin to pay for Detroit."

"Sure, bring him in," she said. Chuck always insisted on doing the right thing, and she was always glad afterward.

The boy stood in the doorway, slim, easy upright — a beautiful stance. He wouldn't come in and sit down. "No, I'm all right here."

"Come on," she said, handing him his ice cream. "Don't be like that." But he wouldn't be moved. She saw it was only kid shyness, so she didn't press him.

"This is a good picture," he said. It was a little oil in the hall, one of Ralph's early things a row of shacks and a telegraph line, in soft rose and gray. Kind of sentimental, she thought, but she liked it.

"A friend of ours did it."

"With his fingers?" She thought at first he meant by hand then she remembered they did finger painting at School.

"No, with a brush." "Oh." He dismissed it.

"I bet you're a runner," she said, "with all the walking you do."

His face took on another dozen candlepower. "Second best in the school. I used to be the fastest but now there's Tommy Fife."

"I thought you'd be a runner," she said, "with those long legs."

"I like athletics best of anything at school. I like the subjects we have in the afternoon, but I don't like the morning. Afternoons we have phyzed, drawing and ship. In the morning we have math and social studies and English. Whenever I'm sick I'm sick in the morning, but I always get back to school in the afternoon."

"I drew that," said Honey. They had framed a drawing of a little Chinese girl Honey had made at school.

"You did! Gee, that's good. How old are you?"

"I'm 8, but I drew that when I was 7."

"My sister's 10, but she can't draw that good."

"What subject do you like best at school?" said Honey.

"Drawing, I guess."

After they had gone, she had a fynny, excited feeling.

"Go on," she said to herself as she washed the apricot. "You just picked up a kid and gave him a ride. You're just a stinker, that's all. Why you even wondered what the neighbors would think when you were driving up in the car with a Negro boy by you in the back seat."

But just the same, she couldn't help that excited feeling, as though something significant had happened.

When Chuck came back, he fussed around for a while, then he said, "I've got a compliment for you. The kid, he said, 'Is that your wife?' and when I said yes, he said, 'Gee, she's nice, ain't she?'"

They had talked quite a lot, Chuck said, "I told him I was from Detroit, and I didn't approve of what those gangs had done to the Negroes. He said his father was from Detroit, too.

"I told him I didn't believe in discrimination of any kind. He said, 'I could tell that from the way you treated me'."

Chuck was excited in the same way she was, she could see. She wished there could be some kind of continuity to it.

Well, Chuck had seen to that.

He'd given the kid a copy of Browder's "Victory—and After."

"You give this to your father to read," he had said. "And read some of it yourself, if you feel like it." The kid said he would.

And it's all very well to give people your address or phone number, and maybe they'll follow it up and maybe they won't. Especially if they're even too shy to sit down. And you're shy, too.

But if you hand them over your philosophy of life — if you show them the well-spring of everything you do—well, that's like giving them yourself, she thought.

Music Today

The CDVO has done a superb job in creating Air Raid Shelters, Nurses Aides, Consumer's Education Centers, Fire Fighting Brigades, and others important activities.

It established the Music Unit of the CDVO and while this organization has at various times provided music for large rallies, entertainment for soldiers at base hospitals, concerts in public libraries and other public functions, it has not yet impressed itself on the public as one of the important branches of the Civilian Defense Offices. This, we believe, is because the Music Unit has operated without the benefit an overall plan to meet the community needs of our city.

From our inquiries we have learned that the Music Unit's policy has been, in the main, one of supplying music on explicit demand. Its work has not been characterized by the aggressive quality which would reflect the complete understanding of the role of Music as a potent weapon in this War against Fascism.

Our Allies, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, have demonstrated the indispensability of Music in this conflict and we can learn much from them.

Because of lack of planning many possibilities have been neglected. The Music Unit has not exterted sufficient influence on the Neighborhood Counsils in making Music a morals builder. The Music Unit has made such attempts, we know; but because of the vagueness of its ideas the Councils have not caught fire. With a clearcut program these groups could be the organizers of vitalizing events in their communities.

We need accordionists, guitarists, musicians with portable instruments who can rally the people about them in empty stores—out in the streets and parks. The people love to sing—as was proven in Central Park Mall and Prospect Park three weeks ago. They want Community Sings, song leaders who can teach them our fighting and folk songs and the folk songs of our allies. Our foreign language groups would unite in singing of our country.

The Negro people have a tremendous contribution to make along these lines and now, more than ever, we need that contribution.

Our children want music. As the Music Unit itself has stated, the Child Care Centers are a fertile field for the musician. The idea, as yet, is vague and disorganized—but the germ is there.

With intelligently planned music education in these Centers we can lay the cultural foundations for our future citizens. This aspect is an especially promising one, and our musicians must volunteer and give their music and time to it—as they give their blood, and dollars for War Bonds.

Our Youth in the streets—those so carelessly termed juvenile delinquents—can be reached by the Music Unit. Give them easy-to-learn instruments, involve them in music plays and music fun—indoors and out of doors. Get them to sing about what they are and what they want to be, about what they like to do and what they can't do—and you've created an activity which will take them a step away from their footloose, possible vice-breeding life on the streets. This is work that can't be overlooked by the Music Unit. We know that the Special Service Division of the Army sends out units equipped with innumerable portable instruments—occarinas, harmonicas, etc. The soldiers welcome these instruments, and the Music Unit could easily develop this idea to activate our neglected adolescents and others who live in the vicinities where recreational equipment is on a low level or nonexistent.

The Music Unit has the potentiality of becoming a leading force in the cultural life of all our people. In order to attain this stature it must analyze the needs of the day and plan accordingly. With the correct perspective it can draw upon the vast number of willing musicians. They will cooperate to the full in an integrated, purposeful organization and program.

And in turn the musician must not wait to have a complete program of action presented to him. Those of us who understand the problem must pitch in and help the Music Unit become as vital a branch of Civilian Defense as the Air Raid Division and the Child Care Centers.

PAULINE AARON.

Labor School Courses Given At Union Halls

Trade Unions will be interested in a letter being sent them by the School For Democracy. It states that some forty classes have been given for unions during the past year and lists the kinds of courses the school is prepared to arrange for union halls. All courses which are given by the School are given only after consultation by a school representative with the union in order that the course will meet the specific needs of the union and its members. The school believes this permits the fullest flexibility and the adaptation of the course to the union. All of these courses can be given for the night shift workers as well as day shift. The length of the courses varies in accordance with what the union considers to be its needs; usually they are from four to six weeks.

The school lists the courses in the following manner:

1 — HOW TO SPEAK AT MEETINGS. This course gives members an understanding of how to speak at meetings, prepare reports and present them. The most important rules of parliamentary procedure are also given. Members make speeches, reports, and then giving them criticism which will help them. They also are given a chance to practice parliamentary procedures through model meetings. The topics used are taken from the newspapers and from issues current in the union.

2—CURRENT TRADE UNION PROBLEMS. This aims to give stewards a knowledge of the background of the labor movement, current policies of the union on production, wages, legislative program, and an understanding of the functions of the steward today both in relation to grievance procedure and to legislative and organizational work.

3 — WOMEN'S TRAINING CLASS. The course helps in the development of women leaders. It presents both the history of women in America and in the labor movement, and the policies of the unions today.

4—LEGISLATION. This course gives the class members first the background of legislative work in the unions. It then explains the main issues of the legislative program of the unions. Finally it takes up the organizational problems connected with both the shop and union, and the community work of the union.

5 — PUBLICATIONS. The course will give members of anion newspaper committees a knowledge of the production of a paper in accordance with the needs of the union. It will help them in the writing of articles and reports and will provide practice in writing material for a union paper. It will also cover the main problems in the production of leaflets and similar union material.

Composer's Story Inspires Song

When the American composer Elie Siegmeister visited the Soviet Union in 1934, the Red Army man and Soviet musician "Grisha" told him the following story about the First World War.

Grisha who was fighting the Germans then to, said coal was unobtainable for the trains carrying the soldiers to the front. Wood had to be used instead. When the wood ran out—which was every few hours—all the soldiers piled out and headed for the nearest forest, where they chopped a new load. When the whistle blew, the men knew there was enough wood in the tender to carry the train another few hours toward the front, and they would set up a loud cheer.

Today when the train whistles of the Red Army and of all the United Nations armies blow, it means "freedom" for the oppressed peoples. It is this idea, that Siegmeister has incorporated into his new song "Freedom train."

This is his 14th song of the war. Others are: "Ballad of Douglas MacArthur," "A New Wind A-Blowin'," "Sweep the Clouds Away," "Song of Democracy," "Song of the Merchant Marine," "When We March Through Berlin, "Adolph Dear!" "Freedom's Children," "My Sweetheart of the Air," "Song of the Belt Line," "What is the Time, America?" "Doodle Dandy's Back in Town," and "When A Soldier Writes a Letter Home."

ELIE SIFGMEISTER

Book Find Club Chooses 'Under Cover'

Book Find Club has endorsed and selected as its September 1st Book John Roy Carlson's "Under Cover."

Book Find Club believes that "Under Cover" is one of the most important books to come out of the war and a book of most vital importance to the American people.

Believing that the freedom of the press is endangered by the campaign to crush "Under Cover" Book Find Club has ordered more copies of this book than it has ever taken of any single selection in its history.

RADIO NEWS

We have exciting news to report. Long-brewing and eagerly-awaited, final announcement has at last come that the CIO is taking to the air in an all-out educational offensive. And not only to the air but also on the state and screen. This is labor in action, labor utilizing the three great media of show business to reach the millions often fed anti-labor pap. And just in time too, for word has also reached this dialer of **General Motor's** tremendous investment in hate-labor propaganda, the latest of the motor moguls' sleek diatribes being the $300.000 film, **For Which We Live.** Then there's GM's all-professional revue now on country-wide tour called, **It's Only the Beginning.**

These are typical free-enterprise preachments; enough said. So although friction is inevitable with both capital and labor going into show business, it is truly a time for rejoicing, for with the CIO able to participate financially, we have no doubt as to the winner.

As far as radio is concerned, the effect will be terrific. In the past, we have had shows like **Labor for Victory,** and a few others speaking for these who make the factory wheels whir, they were limited in appeal. But this projected radio venture of the CIO will shoot the works; it will have top entertainment names, and the best in direction and production. Formerly, the shows which the large networks made available for Labor were strictly 'prestige' programs—which means they were fitted into not easy to sell time spots, such as early Sunday afternoon, etc.

It is obvious that bigtime radio lives on sponsors, anything else broadcast is only to comply with FCC regulations which demand that stations present programs of 'educational and cultural' interest. But now that the CIO is in there with money, watch the big webs sit up and take new notice. With due apologies to Dave Platt and Ralph Warner for poking in their pastures, here are some details:

RADIO: The educational division of the UAW-CIO is considering an air series which will get in there and slug on the questions of roll-back price subsides, Labor's great war contribution, and will counter-attack the smears of the labor-baiters. Especially will emphasis be placed on isolation of Lewis-defeatism within the labor movement which has resulted in loss of prestige for labor. The true story of wartime strike manhour-loss will be brought home to million of listeners who are so steadily bombarded with tall tales of the Fulton Lewis, Jr.s, the Kaltenborn's, and their loud-tongued ilk. This statement of Labor's real sacrifice in the war production effort needs to be told, and must be told with maximum force as soon as possible.

STAGE: So far the largest, most costly project of the UAW-CIO is the stage show opening this fall in Detroit's Masonic Auditorium, from there to go on nation-wide tour. A show primarily built to dispell slanders against unionism, it will be a combination of **Pins and Needless** and **This is the Army,** with roles taken by top-notch film and stage personalities. Casting is going on at this moment and perhaps by next week, there will be definite star names to announce. From the looks of things, it should be a Grade A show.

SCREEN: The UAW-CIO also announces a feature-length film to cost $200,000, already in production on the Coast. And best of all, the powerful union emphasizes that this is merely the beginning! **Film Front** will keep you posted on this film.

All in all, a splendid heartening program. For though some may be dismayed at seeing Labor venture into show business on such a vast scale, it is necessary to realize that by utilizing the facilities of the three great entertainment media Labor's message can be brought to the people. We look forward to an exciting fall and winter.

Twists of the Dial: F.D.R.'s last speech drew 75% of the radio audience, or 55,000,000 listeners . . . Elmer Davis, OWI chief, is seeking a Sunday night spot for his future report broadcasts; claims he's all worn out on Friday's nights after a hard administrative week's work; big execs are aghast since Sunday night is their best time for sale . . . Gabriel Heatter celebrating his tenth air anniversary; he's the optimistic sentimentalist we can't stand . . . the four large networks making so much money it's unbelievable; this, after all the moaning that went on in exec's gaudy offices; time sales for June '43 average forty percent above last June . . . getting in before the 'leaves begin to fall,' the BBC has begun two five-minute daily lessons in English beamed exclusively at European underground listeners . . . American swing has come to Down Under; Aussie broadcasting bigwigs, formerly arch-conservative, finally admit there are ickeroos in the land of the kangaroo; schedule three hours of off-beat rhythm for soldier-listeners . . . until next week, same time, same place . . .

—IVY.

RADIO PROGRAM

HIGHLIGHTS

Masterwork Hour, 9:00 WNYC . . . Saga of Symphony, 10:00 WLIB . . . Crossroads of Melody, 11, WLIB . . . Liberty Music Hall, 2:00 WLIB . . . Great Classics, 6:00 WLIB . . . Lone Ranger, 7:30 WJZ . . . Blondie, 7:30 WABC . . . Cavalcade of America, 8:00 WEAF . . . Symphony Hall, 8:00 WQXR . . . Musical Cavalcade, 9:30 WQXR . . . Screen Guild Play, 10:00 WABC . . . Alec Templeton, 10:30 WJZ.

8:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Aunt Jenny's Stories
WJZ—Kibitzers' Music; Comedy
WABC—News; Music; Talk
WMCA—News Bulletins
8:03-WMCA—Horace Heidt Records
8:15-WEAF—Minute Men—Ralph Dumke
WMCA—Unity Viewpoint—Talk
8:30-WEAF—News; Definitions—Quiz
WOR—Shopping—Pegeen Fitzgerald
WJZ—Nancy Craig—Talk
WABC—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WMCA—News; S. Kaye Records
8:45-WABC—Adelaide Hawley—Talk
8:55-WOR, WQXR—News Reports
9:00-WEAF—Everything Goes—Variety
WOR—Quiz Wizard; Music
WJZ—Breakfast Club—Variety
WABC—News; Studio Music
10:00-WEAF—Lora Lawton—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Alfred W. McCann
WJZ—Isabel Manning Hewson
WABC—Valiant Lady—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Women and the War—Talk
9:03-WMCA—Alice Hughes, Comments
9:15-WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—Studio Musicale
9:30-WEAF—Mary Hamman, Comments
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WABC—This Life Is Mine—Sketch
9:45-WEAF—Robert St. John, News
WABC—Landt Trio & Curley, Songs
9:55-WQXR—News; Concert Music
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:03-WMCA—The Little Show—Variety
10:15-WEAF—The Open Door—Sketch
WJZ—Max Hill—News
WABC—Kitty Foyle—Sketch
10:30-WEAF—Help Mate—Sketch
WOR—Lyrics by Loretta
WJZ—The Baby Institute
WABC—Honeymoon Hill—Sketch
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Composers' Corner
10:45-WEAF—A Woman of America—Play
WJZ—Quest for Happiness—Sketch
WABC—Bachelor's Children—Sketch
10:55-WOR, WJZ—Neighbors—Talk
11:00-WEAF—Road of Life—Sketch
WOR—News; Talk—Bessie Beatty
WJZ—Breakfast with Breneman
WABC—Milton Bacon—Stories
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Other People's Business
11:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband—Sketch
11:30-WEAF—Snow Village—Sketch
WJZ—News; Don Gardiner
WABC—Bright Horizon—Sketch
WMCA—News; Lombardo Records
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum—Sketch
WJZ—Living Should Be Fun
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:50-WOR—What's Your Idea?
11:55-WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WEAF—News; Recorded Music
WOR—Boake Carter, Comments
WJZ—Talk
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News Bulletins
12:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
12:15-WJZ—That's a Fact—Charles Nobles
WOR—Musical Appetizer
WABC—Big Sister—Sketch
12:25-WJZ—News; Farm and Home Hour
12:30-WEAF—Mirth and Madness—Variety
WOR—News; Little Show
WABC—Helen Trent—Sketch
12:45-WJZ—Victory Garden—E. G. Moore
WABC—Our Gal Sunday—Sketch
12:55-WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Sydney Moseley, Comments
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, Comments
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful—Play
WMCA—News Bulletins
1:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
1:15-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs
WJZ—Women's Exchange Program
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:25-WOR—Talk; Lopez Orchestra
1:30-WABC—Vic and Sade—Sketch
1:45-WEAF—Carey Longmire, News
WJZ—Lavalle Orchestra
WABC—The Goldbergs—Sketch
1:55-WQXR—News; Chamber Music
2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Martha Deane
WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
2:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
2:15-WEAF—Lonely Women—Sketch
WJZ—The Mystery Chef
WABC—Joyce Jordan—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Light of the World—Play
WOR—News; Talk—Maxine Keith
WJZ—Ed East and Polly—Variety
WABC—We Love and Learn—Sketch
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Pepper Young's Family
2:55-WQXR—News; Request Music
3:00-WEAF—Mary Marlin—Sketch
WOR—Marv Foster—Sketch
WJZ—Morton Downey—Sketch
WABC—Elizabeth Bemis
WMCA—News Bulletins
3:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WJZ—My True Story—Sketch
WABC—Joe and Ethel Turp—Play
WMCA—Bill Werges, Organ
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young—Sketch
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Pood Forum
WABC—Johnny Gart Trio
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness—Sketch
WJZ—Ted Malone—Poetry
WABC—Green Valley, USA—Play
3:55-WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife—Sketch
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Blue Frolics—Variety
WABC—Home Front Reporter
WMCA—News Bulletins
4:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Gambling
4:25-WABC—News; Perry Como, Songs
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WOR—Personality Parade
WJZ—Sea Hound—Sketch
WABC—Recorded Music
4:55-WQXR—News; Waltz Music
5:00-WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Hop Harrigan—Sketch
WABC—Judith Evelyn, Reading
WMCA—News Bulletins
5:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life—Sketch
WOR—The Black Hood—Sketch
WJZ—Dick Tracy—Sketch
WABC—Mother and Dad—Sketch
WQXR—E. Sternberger, Comments
5:25-WQXR—News; Great Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
WOR—Chick Carter—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell—Play
WOR—Superman—Sketch
WJZ—Archie Andrews—Sketch
WABC—American Women—Sketch

EVENING

6:00-WEAF—Jack Arthur, Songs
WOR—Uncle Don, Music
WJZ—News; Bruno Shaw
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:03-WMCA—Music; Talk
6:15-WEAF—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Tim Healy, Spy Stories
WABC—Jack Smith, Tenor
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News; Stan Lomax—Sports
WJZ—Welcome Lewis, Art Gentry
WABC—Jeri Sullavan, Songs
WMCA—Sydney Moseley, Comments
6:45-WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WABC—The World Today
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Orchestra
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr., Comments
WJZ—Korn Kobblers Music
WABC—I Love a Mystery—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Lester Velie, Comments
7:03-WMCA—Benny Goodman Records
7:05-WJZ—Coast Guard Dance Band
7:15-WEAF—News; John Vandercook
WOR—Arthur Hale, Comments
WABC—James Hilton, Comments
WMCA—Five-Star Final—Sketch
WQXR—Operetta Music
7:25-WQXR—News; Music Treasury
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra; Chorus
WOR—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WJZ—Lone Ranger—Sketch
WABC—Blondie—Sketch
WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments
7:45-WEAF—H. J. Kaltenborn, Comments
WMCA—Connee Boswell Records
8:00-WEAF—Cavalcade of America—Play
WOR—Cal Tinney, Comments
WJZ—Earl Godwin, News
WABC—Vox Pop, Interviews
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
8:15-WOR—Leo Cherne, Comments
WJZ—Lum and Abner—Sketch
8:30-WEAF—Richard Crooks—Tener
WOR—The Better Half—Quiz
WJZ—Nero Wolfe—Sketch
WABC—Gay Nineties Revue
8:55-WABC—Cecil Brown, News
9:00-WEAF—Music
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, Comments
WJZ—Counter-Spy—Sketch
WABC—Play—Michael and Mary
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—World-Wide News; Music
9:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
9:15-WOR—Pay-Off News
WQXR—Spanish Lessons
9:30-WEAF—Dr. I. Q.—Quiz
WOR—Nick Carter—Sketch
WJZ—Spotlight—Nelson Orchestra
WABC—Broadway Band Box
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, Comments
WQXR—Musical Cavalcade
9:55-WJZ—Grace Morgan, Songs
WQXR—News; Recorded Album
10:00-WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Soprano
WOR—Paul Sullivan, Comments
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing, News
WABC—Screen Guild Play
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:03-WMCA—Brooklyn Amateur Hour
10:15-WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Lulu Bates, Songs
10:30-WEAF—Dorothy Kirston, Soprano; Reed Kennedy, Baritone; Orch.
WOR—Paul Schubert, Comments
WJZ—Alec Templeton, Piano
WABC—Lombardo Orchestra; Ogden Nash, Readings
WQXR—The Music Box
10:35-WJZ—Johnny Morgan Show
10:48-WOR—Record Concert Music
10:50-WQXR—News; Jazz Music
11:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WOR, WABC—News; Music
WMCA—News Summary
11:06-WMCA—Talks and Music
11:30-WEAF—Echoes of the Tropics
WOR—Manpower, Ltd., Music
11:55-WMCA—Treasury Star Parade
12:00-WEAF, WABC, WQXR—News; Music
WMCA—News and Music

OUR CITY STATION—WNYC

8:00—News Report
8:05—Morning Serenade
8:15—The Want Ad Column of the Air
8:20—Treasury Song Parade
8:25—City Consumers' Guide
8:30—New York City Food and Nutrition Program
8:35—Morning Serenade
8:45—News Report
8:55—Around New York Today
9:00—Masterwork Hour
10:00—Consumers News
10:15—From the Music Album
10:45—Police Dept. Safety Program
11:00—News Report
11:10—Rations and Recipes
11:20—News York City Food and Nutrition Program
11:25—Musical Souvenirs
11:45—You and Your Health
12:00—Music at Work
1:00—Missing Persons Alarms
1:05—Economics of War
1:30—Pages of Melody
2:00—News Summary
2:00—Markets Question Box
2:15—Symphonic Matinee—Requests
2:45—News Report
2:55—Point Rationing
4:00—Student Recital
5:00—Music to Swim By
6:00—Music of the United Nations
6:30—Selective Service Bulletin and Words and Music
6:45—News Report
6:55—The Want Ad Column of the Air
7:00—Fire Dept. Auxiliary Corps
7:05—Masterwork Hour
8:00—Science Fights the War
8:15—Songs of America
8:30—Russian Songs
9:30—Famous Pianist Series
10:00—Sign Off

MOTION PICTURES

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Produce for 2nd Front

CURRENT fast-moving events have brought us to the very pivot of hopefulness that the full fury of a second front offensive on the mainland of Europe will soon be released. Its urgency and our people's will for its immediate realization have been fully demonstrated.

The American worker, especially the organized worker, has pioneered for the second front. The country knows of labor's resolutions, meetings, petition campaigns and delegations that called for it.

Today, the American worker feels that he wants to do something to demonstrate his stand to give that second front the speed, strength and violent punch that is needed for a knock-out blow this year.

There is a great job to do. As recent production reports tell us, war output has been substantially behind schedule for three consecutive months. Arms coming off assembly lines this hour are the very means that will be used in the long-awaited offensive. Every lag in output means less punch behind the offensive. It plays into the hands of the overcautious who counsel delay.

"Raise production to a second front level!" That is the slogan that must go up in every shop and union.

What we need is a great production drive, something like the campaign we had early last year when the management-labor factory committees were launched. But it must be a far more vigorous campaign. Only if the trade unions really take such a drive in hand could it display the vigor and results that the situation requires.

The usual drag-along procedure won't do at this hour. Nor can we mark time until grievances or other issues are settled. Military developments are ripening much faster than the progress of grievance machineries. Emergency measures are needed.

Production conferences on a regional, industry or shop scale should be called to take stock of the situation and clear the decks for a big production push. Employers should be invited to hear the proposals of their employes. All obstacles to an all-out effort, all bottlenecks, business-as-usual or unionism-as-usual policies must be brought into the open and hit hard. The joint labor-management committees must be given new life and a real opportunity to function. It goes without saying that those who scheme to violate labor's no-strike pledge must be slapped down more vigorously than ever.

Such a production drive could have tremendous significance. It would show the world that the American worker is determined to carry to a successful finish the production for victory program initiated after Pearl Harbor. It would be a decisive refutation of all the anti-labor slanders and lies spread by reactionaries and defeatists. It would shorten the war and bring closer the day when labor's attention could go towards a progressive reconstruction program.

War production is the key task on the home front today. Organized labor can be the most constructive force in meeting this task. This is the people's war, it is labor's war and the worker will carry the banner of victory to the very finish.

Can Still Work Together

ON NUMEROUS occasions we have stressed the significance of the National CIO Political Action Committee, headed by Sidney Hillman. We now share with the progressive labor unions the regret which must be felt at the decision by the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council not to cooperate officially with this CIO body.

In the current political campaign and in other preparations for 1944, such cooperation would have been of the highest value to the win-the-war camp.

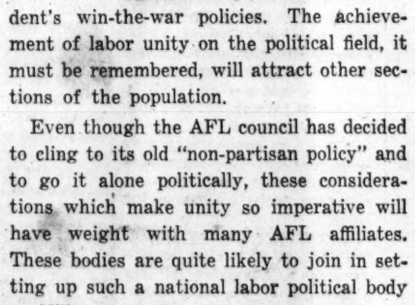
Despite this council decision, there is much that can still be done cooperatively by the two organizations. What took place at Chicago, in other words, does not mean that there can be no united action. President William Green of the Federation indicated as much in the press interview which followed the council's sessions. He specifically called attention to the fact that parallel action by the CIO and AFL on issues and candidates would occur in many cases throughout the country.

Meanwhile, we cannot overlook the progress which has been made in many cities and states in developing unity activities among CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood affiliates, and which will continue. This advance toward close political relations should be stimulated by every local union and by every international which is aware of what is hanging in the balance. The labor organizations in all parts of the country can find a good example of what can be done in the events in New Jersey. There the solid backing of AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods has obtained the Democratic gubernatorial nomination for Mayor Murphy of Newark and has united all champions of the President's win-the-war policies. The achievement of labor unity on the political field, it must be remembered, will attract other sections of the population.

Even though the AFL council has decided to cling to its old "non-partisan policy" and to go it alone politically, these considerations which make unity so imperative will have weight with many AFL affiliates. These bodies are quite likely to join in setting up such a national labor political body as Hillman and his committee suggest.

The fact that the Hutcheson-Woll group did not succeed in getting the council to take Lewis into the AFL at the Chicago meeting gives hope that if the Lewis question ever comes before the October convention, it will be rejected. That rejection in itself would pave the way for a further consideration by the AFL of closer bonds with CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods in the current campaign.

The rebuff to Lewis at Chicago also provides some measure of what it is possible for the rank and file to do. If there is united political organization down in the AFL affiliates in unison with the CIO and if the local AFL bodies hammer at the urgency of unity, there is a good prospect that the Boston convention may change the "no-cooperation" decision made by the council at Chicago. That is something which it is worth while for the AFL unions to work hard to achieve.



'On Subsequent Events'

By Sam Don

On Aug. 11, the New York Times published an editorial "Finland: A Test Case," in which it declared:

"She (Finland) had American sympathy when Russia attacked (!) her in November, 1939. Had it not been for geographical difficulties she would probably at that time have had the aid of a British expeditionary force. In view of subsequent events we can be glad that this did not happen."

On Aug. 12, the Times published another editorial entitled "Civil War in the ALP," in which this time it declared:

"The American Communists have always based their policy on what they think is good for Russia, not on what they think is good for the State or City of New York, or the United States."

In its first editorial the Times acknowledges that "in view of subsequent events" it is now glad that the sending of a British expeditionary force to aid Finland (Mannerheim, ally of the Nazis) did not materialize. What is this "subsequent event"? It is no less than America's present war for national survival.

Nor was it merely a matter of the "British expeditionary force" alone. There were Daladier and some leading sections of French social democracy with their French expeditionary force. There was, of course, the **New York Times** and Hoover then trying to involve the United States in a Munich World War against the Soviet Union.

Had these expeditionary forces and the Mannerheim aim been realized, had Leningrad fallen into the hands of Mannerheim, where would America be today?

COMMUNIST STAND

Now, let us turn to the **Times'** editorial a day later—Aug. 12. Did the **Times** serve the welfare of the "State or City of New York, or the United States" when in league with the arch-appeasers, Hoover and Chamberlain, it favored expeditionary forces against the Soviet Union? The Communist Party, on the other hand, took a stand with the Soviet Union because it corresponded, as "subsequent events have proven" to the best interests of our nation.

The wildest orgy of red-baiting, of persecution, were unleashed during the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939 because the Communists, true to the nation and working class, "stood by their guns" and would not yield to the Munich frenzy of the poison-pen columnists.

This is to the eternal credit of the Communist Party. It testifies to its principledness and its great historic vision.

The **Times** speaks of "geographical difficulties" which hindered the sending of the British expeditionary force against the Soviet Union. Not exactly. . . . There were serious **political difficulties.** Active sections of general public opinion, the working class, in the first place, were on the alert against Munichism. Then, in the days of the imperialist war, Munichism was the dominant tendency of the foreign policies of the leading capitalist governments. Today, it is not.

Instead of world Munichism, which was the imminent danger during the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939—today there is the great coalition of the United Nations growing in might and consolidating itself. And the Communist Party, by its political battles and education, helped to influence events that changed the 1939 character of the war into the present peoples' war, into the development of the grand coalition of the United Nations for the utter destruction of fascism.

MUNICH HANGOVERS

The subsequent events, the force of life experiences, should have cured some of the editorial writers of their pathological disease of red-baiting. Yet, the persistence of red-baiting can only be explained by Munich hangovers, and the split personality of those editors who are tossed between the temptations of Munichmen which still beguiles them and their patriotic conscience, which tells them better. It is high time that this conflict of some of the New York editors should be resolved.

For the present crucial stage of the war demands strength of character, resoluteness and national unity of the highest moral and political order, to secure the speedy and utter destruction of fascism.

The unprincipled attacks upon the Communist Party must not be left unchallenged. These attacks do not concern the Communists alone. They must become the affair of the labor movement. For such attacks are, ideologically speaking, Nazi Reichstag fire frame-ups.

Labor and public opinion have an opportunity to learn to know the position of the Communist Party from original sources and from its authoritative spokesmen. A typographical error of the Daily Worker crowds out important news from the front page of the New York **Times.** Yet—the **Times** cannot bring itself to review Browder's outstanding book—a best seller, **Victory—and After.** The distortion of and the neglect to represent the authoritative views of the Communist Party must be countered with the widest distribution of Communist Party literature—in the first place, Earl Browder's book.

"PARTY LINE"

The stronger the appeasement tendencies in a columnist, the greater his fulmination at the "Party line." At the same time they upbraid the Party for changing its line. Appeasement ideologists hate the Party line because it denotes principledness, devotion and loyalty to the interests of the labor movement, and shuts the door to the corrupting influences of Munichism and Vichyism. Because the Communist Party is alert, alive, self-critical and not dogmatic, its line naturally changes with the change of events. Why don't these gentlemen test the change of Communist Party policy in relation to changing conditions?

Wherein lies the strength of the Communist Party's ability to foresee events? It is opportune to quote at this time from a speech by Earl Browder delivered in 1938 on "Theory As a Guide to Action":

"How many Americans, among them those who pride themselves upon their education, were thrown into panic and despair by the Munich betrayal! And the fascist powers counted upon just that as the main weapon for their further victories. But how quickly has the penetrating Marxist-Leninist theory enabled the international working class, and thereby the whole camp of world democracy, to begin gathering its forces even more solidly and broadly all-inclusive, to dissolve all panic and despair, and prepare for the more decisive battles ahead. The very defeats inflicted upon us by the Munich conspirators are transformed into weapons against them, the enemy is exposed before the eyes of the world in all his nakedness and is isolated from the masses of the people who aroused as never before, begin to solidify their ranks for serious defense of democracy and peace." (Pp. 10-11, Theory As a Guide to Action.)

Political education is the strong weapon in the possession of the Communist Party. Its education must be brought to the millions. The reactionaries fear it—that is why they constantly distort the position of the Communist Party. Issues of national unity and the winning of the war demand a clear and honest presentation of the viewpoint and policies of the Communist Party.

Letters from Our Readers

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Not the Whole Answer

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The question "Why do people hate the Soviet Union with such intensity?" has been profoundly puzzling to my wife and me. One expectantly hopes for some kind of reasonable answer but none is forthcoming. There is evasion of all kinds but no answer. The question still remains.

Perhaps an inkling can be found in the fact that these violently prejudiced people are incapable of living on a true social plans. In Dr. Barry F. Ward's article in the August issue of "Soviet Russia Today," he mentions and amplifies this attribute of social living in the Soviet Union. "It is in and of the nature of a social order based upon mutual aid instead of competitive individual struggle. All can think and act for each only to the extent that each thinks and acts for all."

Here, I think is the answer. These people who hate the Soviets with the degree of hate only they alone can possess are incapable of living for anyone but themselves. They live in a microcosm of their own. The thought of living and thinking for all is abhorrent in them.

M. STRONG.

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Wants a Tabloid

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Let's double the number of pages in the Daily Worker.

A 16 page paper.

This can be done without using any more paper, ink, or paying the editorial staff double time.

Cut the page size in half, and have the paper open side-ways, like the weekly Magazine.

This is the natural size for a paper of our size.

It will help the sale. With double the pages for the same nickel, we should aim at doubling the circulation.

It will help the reading. Our present form puts the same stress on Page 1 as other papers. Actually, the content of our paper is much more balanced. Important stories and articles appear on inside pages. A 16 page paper will adjust our form to this more balanced content. By halving the size of Page 1, the paper's content is more evenly distributed. Readers will not only get twice as many pages; many of them will tend to do twice as much reading.

It will help to stream-line the writing.

Yours for a stream-lined, 16-pager, by Christmas.

W. L.

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A Soldier's Opinion

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I've been wanting to write this letter to you for a long time.

The "Daily Worker" is doing a wonderful job. I am proud to buy it and to be part of those who share the wonderful experience you write about. We have suffered many losses in the last few years, yet we have a finer paper than ever before.

These are terrible times, demanding great sacrifices from everyone. Yet with what courage we face our tasks—with what determination we square our shoulders and face the fury of the storm itself when we breathe in of the experiences of the United Nations through the pages of our paper.

Ours' is truly a "Win The War" paper, to be read by all, of any political belief, who put the interests of their country above political partnership. It is the only daily paper that reflects truly the struggle against Hitlerism and its Quislings throughout the world.

We soldiers pledge to do our utmost, as you are, to rid the world of fascism.

A SOLDIER.

•

On Vacation

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Where the hell is the "Veteran Commander"?

Just when we want to read some reliable comment, he disappears.

H. R.

Ed. Comment.

The "Veteran Commander" is on a well deserved vacation as announced in the Daily Worker all last week. He will be back with us next week.

Anti-Semitic Jokes

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Sometimes I can't understand letters such as Lillian Billfield's.

First of all I don't see any anti-Semitic implications in the joke (?) she quotes. Cantor, Benny, etc., have used that material on their own radio program with good results, time and again. Not that the success of a joke would excuse it from being anti-Semitic.

Secondly, Cantor in an interview in the Times after he came from Italy in 1935 was quoted as being enthusiastic of Mussolini, called him the "Policeman of Europe," "He's a great man." "Everything in Italy is done for the people and he never lies to them"—and more similar tripe. Was Mussolini better in 1935 than he was let us say, a year ago, or a few weeks ago? Not to the anti-fascists who have been fighting him all these years.

Don't let us help build such individuals, or even compare them with Chaplin.

Indeed let us be on our guard against any vilification of a people no matter what their color or nationality or religion.

AN ITALIAN-AMERICAN.

Ed. Comment:

Lillian Billfield in the letter referred to above complained that a supposed Jewish crack on the radio regarding Eddie Cantor's refusal to accept a quarter was anti-Semitic. We agree with her because the point of the joke was that Jews are supposed to be so tight that it is inconceivable that one would refuse 25c. Obviously, this portrayal of Jews as "Shylocks" however innocent may be the motive of the individual who makes the crack furnishes ammunition for anti-Semitics.

The fact that Eddie Cantor gave praise to Mussolini in 1935 does not exclude him from the anti-fascist camp today. It would too bad for our struggle against the Axis if we permitted only those who were considered anti-fascists for the last eight years to participate, and if we were to turn over to the Axis as its allies all who were not such anti-fascists. Of course those who were leaders in the fascists camp should be justly regarded with reserve and suspicion. They can prove themselves only on the basis of their actions and their merging with democratic anti-fascist forces.

How the Red Army Cut A Nazi-Held Rail Line

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 15.—The latest dispatches from the Kharkov direction indicate that the closer the Soviet troops approach Kharkov, the greater the persistence with which the enemy clings to his positions. In the Chuguyev area the Germans concentrated strong forces of infantry and tanks, attempting by a counterblow to isolate the Soviet units which broke through. The Soviet tankmen not only repulsed enemy counterattacks and caused them severe losses but continued to develop the success gained.

The Germans proved powerless to hold back the onslaught. After a stubborn battle the Soviet troops forded the Severni Donets and broke into the streets of Chuguyev.

The most serious battles now in progress are near the Kharkov-Poltava railway which was cut by the Soviet units. The enemy brought up strong reserves including a number of tank units. The Germans spare no effort to arrest the progress of the Soviet offensive at this sector, but fail to gain the desired results. The skillfully maneuvering Soviet units continue the successful advance and taking advantage of the enemy's unpreparedness are breaking into his strongpoints. Of interest in this respect was the battle for the railway station and the adjoining inhabited point. Outflanking the large group of retreating Germans, the Soviet tank unit closed in on the railway station. The main forces of the Soviet infantry slightly lagged behind the tanks. Under cover of tank fire, a small group of tank-borne troops attacked the station. The enemy was taken by surprise and the Red Army men soon cleared the station buildings of Germans and blew up the track in several places.

REINFORCEMENTS

But this did not mean that the important railway was already cut. Here and there some Germans remained who were hastily retreating towards a nearby inhabited point. To trap them, several tanks were dispatched to the road crossing. The enemy infantry had no option but to turn in the opposite direction, only to land under the fire from the ambushed tanks.

Once again they changed their direction with the same result. Following the destruction of the station garrison, the Soviet tanks attacked the adjoining inhabited point and occupied it. Only now the the railway could be considered cut. The Soviet infantry, artillery and other tank units reached the station.

In the meantime, the Germans brought up reinforcements. A group of German infantry with forty tanks counterattacked straight from the march, calculating that the Soviet troops had no time to secure their hold. But the enemy was trapped in a fiery cul-de-sac. Sustaining heavy casualties, the Germans retreated.

East of Karachev, in the Bryansk direction, advanced Soviet units battered their way to a position a mere four miles away from Kharkov, occupying a big inhabited point, Sumarokovo. The fighting west and southwest of Kromy is still of a stubborn character. Advancing hot on the heels of the retreating enemy, the Soviet units cause him telling losses. In one day's fighting, the Soviet unit freed 12 inhabited points and wiped out up to 500 Germans. Considerable enemy equipment and men were put out of commission by the Soviet artillerymen.

In the area of Dmitrevsk-Orlovsky, the enemy resistance was especially stiff and he delivered numerous counterattacks with the support of the artillery and tanks. Despite this, the Soviet units forced the Germans to abandon the town.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

AUGUST 16 1938

NEW YORK.—Mayor LaGuardia, made an honorary member of the Housewreckers Union yesterday, declared he was never more at home in his life. "I take more pride in the fact that I have wrecked more unsanitary houses and more unsavory politicians than any mayor in the history of the city of New York.

NEW YORK.—A young Chinese girl, 23, who carried the banner of "suicide" battalions which held the Japanese invader at Chapei last October, arrived yesterday afternoon as one of the delegates to the World Youth Congress. She was described as one of the great heroines of China today.

AN EDITORIAL captioned "Music Amid Bombs" pays tribute to the Spanish people. It comments on how the people of Barcelona, sitting at a concert at the Catalonia Palace of Music reacted when the Nazi bombers came overhead. "Despite the sound of falling bombs and the answering fire of anti-aircraft guns, the conductor insisted the concert go on as scheduled, with the noble and tragic overture, "Iphigenia in Aulus" by Gluck.

"A people capable of such unshakeable contempt for their barbarian fascist invaders and such devotion to the masterpieces of art can never be conquered."

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